IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 173- BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th July	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	DELTA*		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,963
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows :—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th "	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
24th July	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
7th Augt	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sep	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
16th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

24th July	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi
29th "	BANKURA	..	Busreh via Karachi. & P. G. Ports
5th "	KARAPARA	..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bulard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	25th July
Muroran Maru	S Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	6845	10th Aug	24thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29thSept

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons:	Arrival.	Departure.
Argun Maru.	T. Inoue	6,609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	9 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	3 Aug.	13 Aug.

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "BHOSEN." P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanu Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
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Tele: "Ulcer," Kandi.

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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Masagon Bombay.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
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HALF ANNA
PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Hindu COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally with certificate SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, 6. Princess Street, Chemists, Bombay
A R1486

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the Bombay Suburban District School Board. Only Graduates with S.T.C. and administrative experience need apply to the CHAIRMAN Andheri.
A 23745

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GUJARATI B.A., of American University, obtained Commercial Training (Diploma). Wanted SITUATION in any capacity. Write Box No. 901, Advt. Depb., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1499

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

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	Per lb.
1. GULABI Natural strong rose flavour variety) at	1 0 0
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3. HUMBURG JET BLACK at	0 10 0

Parcels booked for up-country to any station in India on receipt of orders with cash packing casing, etc., Rupee one extra per each case, railway freight exclusive. Apply to SALEH MOHAMED NOOR MD., Grapes Contractor, Burns Garden, KARACHI.
F R1413.

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/10 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

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"RACING WRINLES"—How to win at racing. Showing how to make every bet a stonewall certainty. Re. 1. "Medicus System". A system that *never loses*. Is fully explained. It is impossible to lose. Every bet a winning one. Rs. 5. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S R1498

PROFESSION

CORRECTLY predicted, who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last LL.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office, Trial Form Free on application.
P Th.

DEPORT YOUR WORRIES!—1 The worries and anxieties those you possess, when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct!! 2. Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events. 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing. 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, American earthquake, etc., turned wonderfully correct. TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE
P R1386

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—K. S. DESAI'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics. Time 6 o'clock in the evening Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.
M R1500

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO. LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidator will submit his 4th year Report and Statement of accounts before the Shareholders regarding the Liquidation.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be ADJOURNED to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August, 1925.

Bombay,
21st July 1925.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
C23740

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO. LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1925, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions as compromise proposed.

(1) That the Suit No. 268 of 1918 filed by Baburao Narayan Vinod, one of the Creditors against the Company for recovery of Rs. 7,265-4-5 with interest at 12 per cent per annum and Rs. 600 for damages and costs pending in the High Court of Bombay be amicably settled for Rs. 8,500 to be paid to the said Baburao Narayan Vinod, pro-rata from the assets of the Company in full settlement of his claim and costs by Gokuldas Kilabhai Dalal, the Liquidator of the Company and a consent decree be obtained to that effect.

(2) That the claim of Harjibhai Gobardas of the sum of Rs. 31,725-5-3 alleged to be due from the Company for the work done which was in due course accepted by the Liquidator of the Company only to the extent of Rs. 384 be settled for Rs. 1,000 in full settlement thereof and the same be paid pro-rata from the assets of the Company by the Liquidator

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be ADJOURNED to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August, 1925.

Bombay, 21st July, 1925.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
C23741

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO IDAR STATE POPULATION.

WE, the undersigned, have learnt that for some time past some persons have started a MANDLI in Bombay, called the "INDORE PRAJEKEYA MANDAL", with a view to creating disaffection in the minds of the people of Idar. From the names of the few persons that have come to light it is found that they have left Idar, and are living abroad for maintaining themselves, and are consequently quite ignorant of the matters, political and national of Idar and the statements made by them in the articles and magazines published by them are groundless and false. None of them have been appointed leaders or representatives by the people of this State. In spite of that their ambition of becoming leaders of the people seems to have led them to start the movement. The people in general have nothing to do with their said movement, and they only will be held responsible for the agitation which they are carrying now and which they may do in the future. The people here will not be responsible. The bulk of the people are anxious to lead a contented and undisturbed life. If any individual has to seek redress from the action of some servant of the State, he can take legal and lawful steps in that connection, but they do not require the services of such self-appointed persons.

Dated, 15th July, 1925.

(Sd.) Seth Talakchand Amichand, Idar.
,, Dahya Mohan, Idar.
,, Devchand Virchand Vakil.
,, Chunilal Hargovind Vakil.
,, Meta Kuber Jethalal, Idar.
,, Meta Nanchand Jadavji, Idar.
,, Kothari Katidas Nanchand, Idar
,, Maniar Prabhuram Devchand, Idar.
,, Seth Dalukh Mulchand, Idar.
,, Mahashanker Anopram Jani Vakil,
,, Sha Bhaichand Manekchand, Kukadia.
,, Gosai Shankergiri Mohangiriji, Idar.
,, Dosi Kevaldas Raojibhai, Idar.
,, Dosi Mohanlal Rakhchand Vadalivala.
,, Amichand Mangji, Leader of 27 villages of Kadva Mubi.
,, Bechar Chatur Patel, Badolina.
,, Sha Talakchand Kuber, Bhiloda.
,, Sha Kodar Bhaichand, Bhiloda.
,, Sha Keval Venichand, Mhow.
,, Sha Hirachand Padamshi, Takatuka.
,, Sha Hemchand Harichand, Kadiadra.
,, Tarvadi Keshavrai Kashiram, Ganpatram Talakram, Kukadia.
,, Travadi Pralhad Nandravani, Kukadia.
,, Travadi Jathiram Gawiashanker Kukadia.
,, Seth Mulchand Nanchand, Bhiloda.
,, Seth Dosabhai Asman Vohra, Himatnagar.
,, Bhat Kuber Veniram Badoliwala.
,, Bhat Hargovind Ratneshwar Badoliwala.
,, Patel Kesarma Dhanji, Leader of Anjana Kunbis of 27 villages Khedbrahma.
,, Rewashanker Rameshwar, Police Patel Radhiwad.
,, Surajram Gopinath, By the order of the Punch Radhiwad's Brahmins
,, Bhawanishanker Trikam, by the order of Gomtiwad Brahmins of Khed Brahmna.
,, Thakar Kashiram Purushotam of Bharampuri.
,, Patel Puja Bechar, Leader of Bhiloda by the order of the illiterate Patels.
,, Sha Mulakchand Mulackchand, Bhiloda.
,, Travadi Vashishanker Shambhuram, Bhiloda.
,, Bhat Jagannath Pitamber, Badoli.
,, Jani Prannath Devshankar, Badoli.
,, Raval Mahashanker Mayaram, Badoli.
,, Savji Hathi, Police Patel, Vadali.
,, Seth Jivraj Bechar, Vadali.
,, Dosi Madhavji Revaji, Vadali.
,, Meta Madhavji Gotam, Vadali.
,, Sha Lalubhai Gulabchand, Vadali.
,, Dave Ganpatram Jayashanker, Vadali.
,, Vakil Lalu Bechar.
,, Vakil Chunilal Khubchand.
,, Seth Kodarlal Shivlal, Khedbrahma.
,, Odia Manekchand Padamsi, Khedbrahma.
,, Meta Maganlal Kodar, Khedbrahma.
,, Jani Jethiram Liladhai, Bharampuri.
,, Vyas Kodarlal Damodar, Bharampuri.
,, Bhat Devshanker Nandram, Bharampuri.
,, Kalidas Devdatt Pandya, Kadiadra.
,, Ebhrahim Jethram, leader of Mumnana Village, Panapur.
,, Jani Gulabrai Muldev, Village, Gotana.
,, Desai Jesang Dhirani, leader of Desai Polulation of Kadiadra.
,, Barot Nathu Rasji, leader of Barot population of Gundel.
,, Travedi Aditram Shivshanker, Gathiol.
,, Hari Tulsi, Police Patel, Gathiol.
,, Thaker Aditram Tuljaram, Gathiol.
,, Madhu Karsan, leader of Labodana.
,, Pandya Gangaram Dayaram, Chitroda.
,, Meta Dalsukhram Mulji, Chitroda.
,, Bhat Vithalram Jaydeo, Chitroda.

M1496

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LTD.
Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State).

FIRST CALL and in some cases Allotment is due from our shareholders having undermentioned Register Numbers. Registered Notices for paying up their dues have been posted to them individually, but those who have not received them owing to change of address or other reasons are hereby requested to remit their dues with interest thereon within 15 days herefrom to the Company at their Business Office, Kirloskarvadi, (Aundh State). Failing to do so within the time specified above their shares shall be declared forfeited as per resolution passed at Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 25/4/1925.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

20-7-1925.
Kirloskarvadi.

SHAREHOLDERS' REG. NOS.—2027, 2071, 2152, 2256, 2324, 2338, 2358, 2370, 2529, 2751, 2822, 2977, 3101, 3147, 3163, 3249, 3268, 3286, 3313, 3402, 3469, 3473, 3486, 3517, 3586, 3811, 3846, 3989, 4089, 4238, 4297, 4402, 4504, 4752, 4787, 4840.
C23746

ORIENTAL FILM MFG. CO., LTD.

FOLLOWING SHARE HOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed to take away their third and fourth unpaid distributions within three months from this day. If they shall fail to take away, their money will be forfeited and the liquidators will not be responsible in any way thereafter. NATHABHAI G. SHAH, 4th distribution; P. M. SHUKLE, 4th distribution; R. M. SHUKLE, 4th distribution; MANILAL DAMODAR SHAH 4th distribution, ABDUL KADER HAJI ESMAIL, 4th distribution, LALLUBHAI SHIVLAL MODY, 3rd distribution; SUCHET SINGH 3rd and fourth distribution; AMBALAL G. KASIPOREKHWALLA Portion of 3rd distribution.

H. M. METHA,
A. HOOSEIN,
Liquidators,
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
R1501

NOTICE.

MR. C. M. ROSS and Mr. A. S. CHADWICK were carrying on business with other Partners under the style of Mathradas and Co., as Insurance Agents, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

All Partners in the Firm, except Mr. C. M. Ross and Mr A. S. Chadwick, having retired from the Firm, Mr. C. M. Ross and Mr. A. S. Chadwick will from this date continue the business of the said Firm under the style and name of

C. M. ROSS & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1925
23729

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A five-storied BUILDING, belonging the above Company, situated at Shaik Memon Street, known as Hyderali Building is for sale and the undersigned will receive offers for same.

For full particulars apply to

D. M. WADIA,
Liquidator.

Examiner Press Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23677.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO'S. ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. (In Liquidation)
N. H. MOOS. ... Official Liquidator.

THE SECURED CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 6th day of August, 1925, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any to Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the above Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove the said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such secured debts are proved.

The Chamber Judge has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1925 at 11-30 o'clock for hearing and adjudicating the above secured debts and claims.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1925.

N. H. MOOS.
Official Liquidator.
C23742

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF SALEM.

O. S. No. 198 of 1925.

M. RAMA RAO DANGIA ..... Plaintiff.
M. MARTHAPPA KAMATH. Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that a suit for Rs. 362-1-9 due on accounts is filed against the above defendant and it is posted to 28-7-25 for disposal. If the said defendant fails to appear before the Court on that day the suit will be decreed exparte.

T. A. GURUMURTHI
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Salem, 2-7-25.
R1502

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY,
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH JULY, AT 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE IN ONE LOT OF THE WELL-KNOWN VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY STYLED AS THE "AMBEWADY" OPPOSITE THE CINEMA MAJESTIC AT GIRGAUM.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 1456 of 1924.

Hiralal Bakoredas and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hatimbhai Gulamhusein and another ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent orders made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 19th day of May, 1925, and the 6th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Hiralal Bakoredas, Receiver appointed herein on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 26th day of July, 1925.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax Tenure (a portion whereof is redeemed) known as the "Ambewady" Cart situate at Girgaum in the city of Bombay together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3,745 (three thousand seven hundred and forty-five) square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7756, 4/7755 and Cadestral Survey No. 1444 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 293-299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307 (1) and 307 (2) and Street Nos. 1-7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 701-711 and 15 (2) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Harischandra Bhanji and partly by the property of Mrs. B. Fernandes, on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhle, partly by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira, partly by the property of John D'Lima partly by the charitable property of Lady Hope Roman Catholic Cathedral, partly by a passage, partly by the property of Dr. F. X. Ferreira partly by a public passage, partly by the property of Harischandra Sakharam Mahant, partly by the property of Gopal Ramchandra, partly by the property of Ramaro G. Kothare, and partly by the property of S. Fernandes and on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Anant Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 20 TONS SCRAP RAILS.

Under instructions from the Divisional Engineer, Parel, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel, in the compound of the Divisional Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Road.

About 20 tons Scrap Rails.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman—dining tables, cupboards, iron stove, one large Austrian safe, bentwood chairs, easel, flower pot stands, hat-stands, screens, one piano, bath tub, etc.

AT 2.30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Messrs. Patel Bros. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Kaka.

1 Second-hand English Canoe Victoria.
1 Second-hand Vis-a-vis.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PRESENTS

HALL ROACH'S LATEST DISCOVERY.
THE MAN WHO MADE HAROLD LLOYD FAMOUS
A SIX-REEL COMEDY FILLED WITH THRILLS, SURPRISES AND LAUGHTER
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 9
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing : JUNIOR T. T. RACE, ROYAL ASCOT, GIANT SPAN for Waterloo Bridge, etc., etc.,
FELIX GROSSES THE CROOKS
Showing All This Week At 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co.'s
FILM
"HOTHAL PADAMANI"
Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH JULY, 1925, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).
AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BUNGALOW OF SHETH LALLUBHAI NATHU AT GAMDEVI NEAR POLICE STATION, OPPOSITE SUNDER MAHAL.

Auction Sale of specially made to order by well-known manufacturers solid teak and Blackwood latest type Household highly polished Drawing, Dining and Bed complete Furniture, single and double Glass door almyrah, corner Cabinets, Silver show cases, Phonograph, sweet toned, Piano, Marble statue Ice box rich glass silver, and platedware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th July 1925 at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well-known makers solid teak and black wood richly carved highly polished drawing dining and bedroom furniture, including dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe dumbwaiters, drawing room rich stain and velvet lined complete sets of sofas and chairs. Chesterfield sofas and chairs marble top table, centre table Flower Vases, mirror back full size side board Cabinets, corner Cabinets, Jardneers stand, ward robes, leather lined sofas, dressing and washing Tables book stand, plain Teapoys umbrella-stands arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, type writer, Babagadi, wall Clocks rich glass plated and China ware, etc.

Property of a private gentleman and others. Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneer.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 22.

The monsoon continues vigorous from North east India to Punjab but is weakening in the Peninsula and Central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Central India, East and North Hyderabad, Coorg and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaupyu four inches; Akyab, Dibrugarh and Gauhati one and a half; Tezpur, Dhubri and Silchar two; Cherrapunji seven; Cox's Bazar and Chittagong three; Barisal and Bogra one; Berhampore one and a half; Dinajpur and Jalpaigu two; Cuttack one; Purnea two; Darbhanga and Naya Dumka three; Cawnpore one and a half; Jhansi two; Mussooree three; Delhi two; Hissar one; Ambala one and a half; Ludhiana and Jaipur one and Nowgong two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central and North-west India.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22nd July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 22nd July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 44	35 17	43 71	22 06
Fort	0 69	38 63	..	23 63
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 26	36 33	..	..
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 21.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29 790
Temperature of Air	—	82.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	78 0 "
Dew Point	—	75 9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	81%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	—	7 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		86 8 "
Minimum do. do.	..	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,W,WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	— —	163 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.24 inches
Total fall during month	..	7.04 "
Do, do year..	..	37.73 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 22nd July	..	0.20 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in	h. m.	Jun.	ft in	h. m
W	22	12 5	28 8	22	5 1	16 5
		23 46	28 1		17 57	19 4
Thu	23	12 34	28 4	23	5 34	16 1
		.. ..	..		18 29	18 3
Fri	24	8 18	25 9	24	1 50	18 8
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 1
Sat	25	0 53	26 1	25	6 38	16 2
		13 28	28 0		19 33	18 8
Sun	26	2 2	25 7	26	7 41	18
		14 25	27 2		20 38	18 9
M	27	3 14	25 3	27	8 17	18 8
		14 58	25 6		21 17	18 8
Tu	28	3 34	24 9	28	9 2	19 8
		15 38	26 1		22 13	18 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 24 (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 25 (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sun.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 27 (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
July 28 (Tue.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 29 (Wed.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 30 (Thu.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 31 (Fri.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.83" of rain, Ambala 1.66", Hissar 1.15" and Delhi 2.20". Skies are lightly clouded over the southwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall. Day temperature was considerably below normal in the north and east of the province; night temperature was lower than usual at Hissar only.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 2.41" of rain, Agra 0.12", Mainpuri 0.13", Cawnpore 1.35" and Allahabad 0.78". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.94" of rain, Ajmer 0.53' Kotab 0.85' and Mount Abu 0.28". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Jaipur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of Rajputana and the minimum in east Rajputana only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.17 of rain, Rajkot 0.11", Surat 0.10" Ahmedabad 0.12" and Deesa 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and in defect at Surat. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the former station; the minimum was almost normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.60" of rain, Saugor 0.37", Hoshangabad 0.73", Akola 0.32", Chanda 0.23" and Raipur 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Hoshangabad and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northeast of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.44' of rain, Marmagao 0.10" and Karwar 0.74". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.8 degs. (2 degs above normal) and a minimum value of 78.4 degs (1 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of the division and in general heavily clouded elsewhere Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature was almost normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is slightly weak in the Peninsula, but continues active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Kathiawar, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.32" and Masulipatam 0.29."

Forecast.—Large change is not likely during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st July 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened in Bengal, but continues vigorous in the Gangetic plain and has strengthened in the Deccan and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in Bihar, west Rajputana, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat and Malabar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon two inches; Bassein one; Toungoo one and a half; Akyab six; Dibrugarh, Silchar, Tezpur one; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji five; Darjiling, Chittagong, Midnapore one; Cox's Bazar two; Noakhali, Saugor Island, Mymensingh, Satkhira one and a half; Balasore, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Hazaribagh one; Daltonganj one and a half; Naya Dumka three; Gaya one; Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Mussooree three; Chakrata two; Sialkot, Simla one and a half; Murree three; Pendra one and a half; Gulberga one; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	0.19	0.58	—0.39	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	0.91	1.75	—0.84	7.20
Rawalpindi	— 0.83	13.42	7.27	+6.15	34.77
Lahore	— 0.03	7.93	5.47	+2.46	19.62
Hissar	— 1.15	7.36	4.19	+3.17	14.47
Ambala	— 1.66	16.79	8.79	+8.00	30.44
Delhi	— 2.20	11.10	8.89	+2.21	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	— 0.12	21.11	9.16	11.95	26.90
Mainpuri	— 0.13	15.81	8.24	+7.57	27.07
Jhansi	— 2.41	21.67	12.50	+9.17	36.17
Cawnpore	— 1.35	17.62	10.86	+6.76	35.92
Allahabad	— 0.78	27.44	12.76	14.68	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	— —	1.39	0.86	+0.53	3.68
Karachi	— 0.07	1.66	2.74	—1.08	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	— —	5.75	3.64	+2.11	11.79
Ajmer	— 0.53	4.80	7.24	—2.44	20.65
Jaipur	— 0.94	8.41	8.01	×0.40	24.21
Kotah	— 0.85	13.69	10.12	+3.57	28.23
Mount Abu	— 0.28	17.93	19.55	—1.62	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	— 0.05	2.65	6.34	—3.69	14.39
Dwarka	— 0.17	3.17	6.98	—3.81	13.52
Veraval	— 0.08	14.05	8.36	+5.69	18.80
Rajkot	— 0.11	7.12	11.87	—4.75	26.29
Bhavnagar Para		12.77	8.39	+4.38	21.20
Gujrat—	0.03				
Surat	— 0.10	19.07	20.37	—1.30	40.97
Ahmedabad	— 0.12	18.63	12.63	+6.00	28.83
Deesa	— 0.10	8.42	5.37	+0.05	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	— ..	10.78	10.38	+0.40	29.19
Indore	— 0.08	8.13	12.83	—4.69	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	— 0.60	30.34	19.55	10.79	55.11
Saugor	— 0.37	24.68	16.26	+8.42	44.95
Hoshangabad	— 0.73	7.46	16.96		48.83
Khandwa	— 0.05	7.61	11.58	—4.12	29.63
Akola	— 0.32	11.22	12.46	—4.85	31.35
Amraoti	— 0.02	18.59	13.11	—1.89	33.05
Nagpur	— 0.03	14.93	19.07	+0.48	48.97
Chanda	— 0.23	26.88	20.49	—5.21	51.90
Raipur	— 0.14			+7.93	50.83
Konkan—		35.17	18.95		
Bombay	— 0.44	41.48	37.86	—2.69	70.63
Ratnagiri	— 0.03	48.51	64.21	12.73	99.98
Mormugao	— 0.10		52.52	—4.01	92.95
Karwar	— 0.74		66 28		120.12
Bombay Deccan—		6.79			
Malegaon	—	5.40	7.75	—1.05	22.23
Ahmednagar	— 0.01	6.07	7.55	—2.15	22.33
Poona	— 0.02	4.9	9.72	—3.65	27.11
Sholapur	— 0.02	0.69	7.68	—2.98	28.45
Bijapur	— ..	25.80	4.90	—4.21	20.90
Belgaum	— 0.06		19.82	+6.18	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	— ..	5.71	9.86	—4.15	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.26	10.68	12.42	—1.74	40.08
Hyderabad	— ..	4.79	9.13	—4.34	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	— 0.32	77.16	64.71	12.46	125.68
Calicut	— ..	65.26	56.65	+9.61	117.16
Cochin	— ..	36.10	45.08	—8.98	114.51
Trivandrum	— ..	12.02	18.86	—6.84	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	45.39	41.83	+3.56	84.16
Madras (Excluding	..				
Malabar) & Mysore.	..				
Masulipatam	— 0.29	8.07	9.2	—1.16	41.59
Bellary	— ..	0.2	3.10	—2.84	20.54
Cuddapah	— ..	3.09	5.05	—1.96	31.23
Madras	— ..	1.53	4.56	—3.23	50.74
Bangalore	— ..	4.18	5.6	—1.18	35.37
Coimbatore	— ..	3.08	2.71	+0.37	22.29
Trichinopoly	— ..	3.66	2.45	+1.21	33.18
Negapatam	— ..	0.93	2.56	—1.63	54.98

Economic & Financial Review.

THE OFFICIAL STONEWALL.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Last fortnight was remarkable for a series of conferences between representative commercial institutions and Government officials, interviews which were looked forward to for some time past. It was expected that the visit of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett would be particularly informative, as he was returning from England after an absence there for four months during which important developments had taken place there in the currency and exchange situation which could not but have a repercussion on the Indian situation. It was also believed that the appointment of the Currency Committee and its personnel would be announced soon after the arrival of the Finance Member in this country. Conditions in this country have gone from bad to worse during the absence of Sir Basil Blackett in England and just as a drowning man catches at a straw the business community was ready to catch this visit of straw or anything which would give it respite from the hard and difficult conditions through which it was passing recently. Unfortunately Sir Basil Blackett proved to be much lighter or flimsier than even the proverbial straw and did not present any convenient angle from which he could be caught. In his interviews with the Committees of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber he presented a wall of stone to all the representations and suggestions made by those bodies. Sir Basil is a Service man and is not new to the arts of the bureaucracy, to which he adds a pretty good knowledge of the currency and exchange problems of the country. and shows himself in his contact with the Indian Houses of Legislature or the business community of not a malleable temperament. Coming as he did after the ghastly failure like Sir Malcolm Hailey he has got a certain 'kudos' with the Civil Service people and even perhaps a sanction of our people for his attainments which he would not have, at least to that extent, if he had as his predecessor a man of remarkable achievements. His blunt and supercilous style of speaking is used by him to give rejoinders and replies which can by no means be called diplomatic if you happen to look for courtesy and politeness in them. They are replies in short of seasoned bureaucrat who happens to combine in himself the vanity of an expect or a specialist. The Hindu scriptures recount several sins, each one of which is sufficient to damn a man eternally. A sage then asks, "What about the man in whom all these sins are combined? Bureaucratic prestige and a specialist's vanity are sins sufficient by themselves but when they are combined in an individual and that too when that individual happens to be placed in the responsible position of Finance Member in a country governed like India. well all that we can say is let that country be on its guard.

EXCHANGE

The Indian Merchants' Chamber naturally laid the chief emphasis in their representation on the question of exchange. The rising tendency of the exchange has given grave cause of alarm to the business community and made them feel apprehensive that it will have deleterious effects on Indian industry and inflict further losses on producers. The biting sarcasm of the Committee of the Chamber was plainly visible in the following sentences:

"The tendency shown in this slack season for exchange to rise above 1s 6d makes my Committee fear that an attempt will be made in the next busy season to put it up to 1s. 7d. or 1s 8d. While we hope that our apprehensions will be found to be unjustified it may be pointed out that they are not wholly misplaced or groundless because in referring to the possibility of the rupee rising to 1s 7d or 1s 8d in the Assembly this year. You Sir observed that it was not in India's interests that there should be so large and rapid a rise in so short a time. We trust that it does not indicate any intention on the part of the Government to allow exchange to go to higher and higher levels gradually." In reply to this the Finance Member definitely said". We have no desire to see a further rise, i.e. a rise above s. 6 3/16 d. which would be approximately the upper gold point if exchange were stabilised at 1s. 6d. "While giving this reply he observed that it made him unwilling under the present circumstances to contemplate a rise to 1s. 7d or is 8d" which would depress rupee prices to the disadvantage of the producer". This is a remarkable statement to be made by him as it strengthens the line of argument taken by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and their representative in the Assembly Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who has always made it clear that a difference of 2d in the exchange means a loss of more than Rs. 15 crores to the producers of this country. At the recent meeting of the Chamber he very pertinently asked if the Finance Member believed that such a rise gave a subsidy of 12 1/2 per cent to the foreign importer. Sir Basil Blackett's reply is not reported but we can well guess what that reply, if it was given at all, must have been. Mr. Subedar also tackled him with regard to the ability of the Government to maintain exchange under 1s 6 3/16d.

There was no authority for Sir Basil Blackett to draw his inference that the Chamber wanted exchange to be fixed in the neighbourhood of 1s 6d or say at that figure, from the remarks made by them with regard to the necessity for the Government to make an immediate declaration with regard to the ratio before the meeting of the Commission. There was not a single argument advanced in the whole representation which would justify such an inference and one is left wondering why Sir Basil should have proceeded upon these grounds to impute an idea to the Chamber which they would never entertain. The upshot of the interview appears to be that the Government are not going to leave off their wait and watch policy for the present and that they will not take any steps to make any declaration with regard to the ratio before the Committee meet.

"ADEQUATE" INDIAN REPRESENTATION

The Indian Chamber pressed for an Indian Chairman and Indian majority on the Currency commission to be appointed by Government. The Finance Member did not promise anything definite with regard to the Chairman but merely remarked that there was every intention on the part of the Government to do its best to secure dequate and satisfactory Indian representation when it was appointed, whatever this may mean in actual practice. We have sufficient experience of all such declarations of Government and are not moved to any enthusiasm by these words. The real trouble is that there are Indians and Indians and the Government even while giving us an Indian majority can get by a manipulation of the personnel of the Committee to get a report of the nature required by them. It is because of this that a strong and independent Indian Chairman is required. We saw in the case of the Fiscal Committee how the vigorous personality of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla made impossible for the Govtrnment to get a re sided report putting their views only. There are half a dozen names among Indians who will by their abilities be able to grace the charmanship of such a committee. There can be no justification for going beyond these names and calling a John or a Smith merely because the happens to be John or Smith. I know that he name of Mr. Snowdon is also put forward for Chairmanshsip of this Committee but a responsible Indian is to be preferred to even Mr. Snowdon, since after all none of us, whatever may be our school f thought can escape from the particular groove in which our lot happens to be cast. It is a matter of surprise that instance is not placed in any quarter on the necessity of the Secretary of such a Committee being also an Indian, for it is the Secretary who is largely responsible for the drafting of the report which cannot be afterwards altered in material aspects any member unless he chooses to draft a dissenting minute.

FETISH OF EXCHANGE?

The Indian Chamber assured the Finance Member in the very beginning that they did not make a fetish of exchange and fully showed by their arguments and reasonings, as they have done throughout all the period they have been fighting for currency and exchange reform, that what moves them is the interests of the country and not any fetish. Notwithstanding this Sir Basil Blackett said "May I say without offence that I do think that the Chamber is making a fetish of the ratio of 1s 4d? I cannot understand why it should regard it as having any special sanctity—" The Chamber does not attribute any special sanctity to the ratio but certainly to the promises and expectations under which creditors and debtors were led on to enter into certain contracts. This was what the Chamber said "My Committee would most strongly protest against any attempt to establish any new par, as it upsets all contractual relations between debtor and creditor entered into since we went over to a gold standard in India and adversely affects all our agricultural population which is surely in debt. It also seriously handicaps all Indan industries that have been perforce capitalised on this basis during the last thirty years and my Committee see no justification in a solvent country as India certainly is or upsetting all such relations and imposing serious njustice and loss on Indian industry and agriculture—". It is a part of the fighting tactics of the Finance Member, for he is a fighter, to try to turn the tables on his opponents by charging them with something with which the Government themselves are charged. Thus he read a sermon to the Committee of the Indian Chamber on co-operation and a less suspicious attitude of mind. In this and in other matters it is not the Indian community which lacks in co-operation but the Government themselves. If it were not for this co-operation we would not find the Indian Chamber and the Millowners' Association sending representations and interviewing Government officials after repeated disappointments. As to suspicion, who is suspicious. It is Sir Basil Blackett's contention that "a strong plea for higher prices was made by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in the last session of the Assembly" etc. This contention of Sir Basil is wholly misleading for no such absolute claim for higher prices has been made either by the Chamber or by their representative. What they want is higher prices certainly for agriculturists but they are not enamoured of higher prices because they are higher prices. It is the suspicion which Government entertain regarding the motives of the Indian commercial community which is at the back of all such contentions and behind the so-called plea for co operation. Government know very well that the Indian commercial community has never refused co-operation but want to show that Indian business men are in the wrong, as an appeal for co-operation would be construed into meaning that there was no co-operation coming forward. Government have never relished the Chamber saying that it is interests other than Indian which may be the reason for their not appointing the Currency Committee forthwith and hence this throwing back the suspicion on their critics. The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett should have realised that such a countercharge cannot be made unless the hands of Government were perfectly clean.

EXCISE DUTY

The most disappointing aspect of the visit of the Finance Member, if such a thing can be found out of a visit which proved to be wholly disappointing. was his attitude with regard to the excise duty. Both the Millowners' Association and the Indian Chamber urged on him the necessity for an immediate relief in this direction but he would not budge an inch from the position he had taken up at the last session of the Assembly, viz., that no remission could be granted till Provincial contributions were reduced. Here again his reply to the Chamber was characteristic. "We are fully agreed that the duty must be abolished. You would like to see it abolished now even without regard to financial considerations; the Government of India have every intention abolishing it as "soon as nancial considerations permit". Is meant to be inferred that the commercial community of this country has no financial conscience and that only the Government of India have got a monopoly of the same? It is not an absolute truth—this talk about financial considerations. It but relative and the points of view of both the commercial community and the Government are different. Where such differences exist, consideration must be given to wider issues and it would have been so given if this country were master of its own circumstances and had control of its purse. Justice and fairness to the pristine industry of the country and ruling sentiment of the whole people should have been considered of more importance than the socalled financial considerations but then if that be done all difference between a bureaucratic Government and Self-Government would be eliminated and Government do not want this difference to go away at least so soon. Mill-owners were going to have an interview with Mr. Chadwick regarding the present position of the industry on Monday last. It is extremely problematical if any remission will be given in the excise duty even next year and the question is what steps millowners are going to take to get their wrongs redressed.

CO-OPERATION

A reference is made in a previous paragraph to the appeal for co-operation by Sir Basil Blackett to the Committee of the Indian Chamber. He says he was much impressed while in England by "the evidence he found in all quarters of a keen desire on the part of the peoples of the British Isles to co-operate with the people of India not only in effectively carrying out the policy enunciated by the declaration of 1917 and the Government of India Act of 1919 but also in promoting the economic development of India, using the word in its broadest sense to include agricultural, industrial, commercial and other similar activities." Well, well, so we found the wolf desiring co-operation with the lamb drinking water and ultimately got it. Sir Basil may have found much evidence of this desire for co-operation but all that we have found is the sabre rattling speech of no less a person than His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. There have been also several rumours regarding the outcome of Birkenhead Reading conversations but we are asked not to give credence to them as th eofficial version is going to be out in a day or two. We may possess our soul in patience till then, for Lord Birkenhead's speech will be sufficient evidence as to how far the British people are demanding co-operation with the Indian people. In the meanwhile we have a foretaste of this in the speech of Lord Meston who says "an overwhelming volume of public opinion even though mostly inarticulate. will rally round Government if only Government will take a firm stand, which need in no way spell reaction but a defined policy of adhesion to the new constitution till it was given a fair trial." I like particularly the word "inarticulate" for these masses who have remained illiterate through the indifference of Government can be made a scapegoat for supporting them whenever necessary *Punch* several times refers to an "inarticulate" mother-in-law as a blessng. An "inarticulate" subject race however is something of which only the British Empire can be proud!

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 22.

A further drop of 12 to 14 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 8 points lower. The American market declined on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 21st Inst. as under:—

"With the exception of Texas, out-look is improving. Good rain in Central belt."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable Dated 22nd Inst. (10-30 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather slightly more favourable. Picking hurried by fears of frost"

Both the American as well as the local markets at the moment are ruling on dull and featureless lines. The American Market is awaiting the publication of the Bureau Report, which is going to be out in America on Thursday the 23rd Inst., and until that day we do not look for any material movement in prices. In the meantime weather conditions in Texas continue unfavourable, and it remains to be seen whether the next Government Report confirms what private authorities have said about the critical situation and the abnormally dry weather, or whether their reports are of a exaggerated nature.

A further drop being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 451 1/2 i. e. Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Broach July/August. On general buying the market improved to Rs. 453 1/2 and closed at Rs. 453. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 417 and closed at Rs. 418. Commission Houses were moderate sellers whilst shroffs were buyers. The market was again dull and featureless. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 417 3/4 and going down by half a rupee closed at Rs. 418 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators.

Oomra opened at Rs. 393 1/2 and closed at Rs. 394. Bengal July and January were quoted Rs. 381 and Rs. 354 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady with fairly good enquiry, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold. Very ointments and dressings.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	418½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	454
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	395

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22.

Description,	Superfine,	Fine,	F. Good,	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	419	409	384	374
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	470	460	450	440
M.G. Dhollera	463	453	443	433
M.G. Punjab-Americans	498	488	478	468
M.G. Broach	485	475	465	455
M.G. Southerns			437	427
F.G. Fair				417

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	418...
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	453
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	354
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	394

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G. M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-American M. G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hight Fine M.G.	410/420	450/460
Nagpur	415/425	450/460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	395/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

COPPER.

Bombay, July 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¼	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchtuka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 22.

New York Market, 21st July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.90	Oct.	23.70—80	23.78	—12
23.49	Jan.		23.35	—14
23.80	Mar.		23.67	—13
24.05	May.		23.93	—12

New York Spot on 20th July, 24.45 .05, New Orleans 23.85.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

Quiet market. October highest 23.92 (10-23 a.m.), lowest 23.75 (11-08 a.m.) range .17 points.

Liverpool Market, 21st July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.20	Jul.			13.18	—02
12.67	Oct.	12.69+02	12.70+08	12.66	—01
12.54	Jan.	12.58+04		12.54	—
12.58	Mar.			12.58	—
Egyptian 23.95	Nov.			23.95	—
22.90	Jan.			22.90	—

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-05 a.m.—Temperatures abnormally high Texas. Light to moderate rainfall Memphis (Tenn.) District.

(2) Cabled 4-25 p.m.:—No rains West. Miss. Giles estimates condition 71.1 per cent, indicating crop of 13,650,000 bales. American Cross Rate 4.86 1/8.

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL PARITY.

Bombay, July 22.

(Variation during the week ending 21st July).

Calculations are based on Marwadi Bazar closing rates and Liverpool opening quotations on the same day, with Exchange at Banks Buying Rate for 3 months on London.

Date	L'pool May Pence	L'pool Jan. Pence	L'pool Jan. Pence
July			
15th Quotation	12.84	12.13	12.73
15th Quotation	9.89	9.34	8.34
15th Difference	2.95	3.39	4.39
16th Difference	2.91	3.37	4.30
17th Difference	3.00	3.40	4.45
18th Difference	2.89	3.36	4.31
20th Difference	2.87	3.37	4.32
21st Difference	2.83	3.33	4.27
	Broach A/M	Oomra D/J	Bengal D/J
15th Quotation	422/-	398/8	356/-

Bombay, July 22.

The Dy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

"Approximate figures of applications for the Conversion Loan during the period 13th to 18th July 1925, inclusive are published below for general information.

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN 1945-55.

1925 Bonds for Rs.	69,95,000
1926 Bonds for Rs.	5,86,69,000
1927 Bonds for Rs.	1,17,28,000
1928 Bonds for Rs.	65,77,000
Total Rs.	8,39,69,000

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS 1935.

1925 Bonds for Rs.	33,36,000
1926 Bonds for Rs.	2,06,50,000
Total Rs.	2,39,86,000
Grand total of Conversions Rs.	10,79,55,000

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 22.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Kilachan d	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	9
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 m. on 21st July, 1925:—

Cotton	2989 Bs.
Wheat	3441 Cwts
Linseed	3548 ,,
Rape, etc.	920 ,,
Gingellyseed	506 ,,
Poppyseed	72 ,,
Groundnuts	2154 ,,
Castorseed	2796 ,,
Rice	2625 ,,
Myrabollams	52 ,,
Cottonseed	1498 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	642 ,,
Juwar	115 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	3776 ,,
Coal	1198 Tons

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 22

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	453	418
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	410/25		394
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/12		
,, M. G. F. G.	385/87	381	354
Khandesh Black leaf	375/90		
Khandwa-Sanavad	390/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	385/400		
Harda	380/430		
Ujjain	375/430		
Parbhani Purna.	400/430		
Nander.	395/420		
Wardha/Warora *	440/45		
Nagpur Katol *	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/500		
Sangli Miraj*	425/40		
Bagalkot	425/35		
Coompta*	440/55		
Tirupur	475/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/50		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	435/45		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 21-7-25	8356000	6874000
,, Yesterday do	3000	9000
Exports to date do	8067000	5730000
Stock at Ports 17-7-25	290000	209000
,, Interior Towns. do	179000	216000
,, Liverpool do	718000	418000
Visible Supply 18-7-25	1361000	997000
Quantity in Sight do	14552000	11466000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2989	3526087	3253451	3508384

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th July.

1924-25	1923-24
14488	20147

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-7-25 6,50,773 B/s. last year—7,04,093 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 20th July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	663044	1072937	793144
China	338490	237858	372352
Japan	1562338	1241470	1677438
Coast-Ports	30820	50191	47995
Total	2594692	2602456	2890929
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	2335	1827	4695
China Japan & Coast ports	45466	10778	10813
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-4-0	21-4-8	69-7-0	

Remarks:—1-20 p.m. The Home markets are featureless, awaiting the publication of the next Bureau Condition report due in New York to-morrow.

The local market continues inactive but steady with rates about Re. 1 lower than those ruling yesterday.

Sampin closed yesterday afternoon 325.00, 316.50, and 313.10 for July, October and January these rates being .60 up, .70 and .40 down respectively for each month. To-day the Sampin market is closed.

Ready Cotton:—A small steady demand continues for ready cotton at about unchanged rates.

Marwadi Bazar Wednes. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 453½. A/May 926 Rs. 418½ Oomra D/January Rs. 395 Bengal July Rs. 381. D/January Rs. 354.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 22.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	69	232,358	340,148
Central India	155	337,364	301,652
Barsi and Nagar	123	204,646	204,774
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97,057	104,038
Berar	..	563,940	646,474
Central Provinces	313	255,287	268,389
Total Oomras	660	1,750,632	1,865,475
Dholera	34	309,755	183,473
N.W. Provinces	..	130,771	122,521
Rajputana	348	79,636	89,668
Sind-Punjab	..	361,057	308,433
Broach	..	481,563	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	1,030	193,353	183,386
Westerns-Northerns	917	100,546	87,287
Cocanada	..	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	34,638	27,884
Persian	..	5,499	8,833
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	..	63,835	65,898
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	826
Total	2,989	35,26,087	32,53,451

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th July This year.	Last year
Europe	2,517	651,416	1,070,036
Japan & China	11,806	1,900,828	1,479,328
Coast Ports	..	30,820	50,191
Up-country by Rail	..	14,488	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	35,880	13,907
Total	13,323	2,633,432	2,633,869

MESSRS A. NOREN & CO.'S REPORT.

Telegraphic Market information received by Messrs. Ratilal and Company.

Messrs. Ratilal and Company, Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received to-day (Wednesday) the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Company:—

New York, July 21.

"With the exception of Texas, outlook is improving. Good rain central belt."

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/- to 15/6.

COTTON

Liverpool, July 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 350
Mid American Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.72 limited request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.90.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Oct	23.78
Jan	23.38
March	23.70
New York Noon Call	
Oct	23.82
Jan	23.40
March	23.72
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Oct	23.23
Jan	23.40

Liverpool, July 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	z	
July	13.18—.02	
Oct	12.66—.01	
Jan	12.54	
March	12.58	

New York, July 21.

Futures at New York:—	
Oct	23.78—.12
Jan	23.35—.14
March	23.67—.13
May	23.93—.12
Spot Cotton at New York:	24.25—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans:	2370—.15
Futures at New Orleans:—	
October	23.21—.13
January	23.37—.14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 19 1/8.

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 21.

Scinde Good 9.70.
Scinde Fully Good 10.10.
Scinde Fine 10.50.
Bengal Good 9.80.
Bengal Fully Good 10.20.
Bengal Fine 10.60.
Oomra Good 10.50. z
Oomra Fully Good 10.90
Oomra Fine 11.30.
Broach Good 11.25.
Broach Fully Good 11.65.
Broach Fine 12.05.

COTTON. OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
July	13.18 unchgd.
October	12.65 —.01
December	12.54 +.01
January	12.54 unchgd.
May	12.62 unchgd.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 21.

July	29.70—.10
Aug	28.25—.55
Sep	27.95—.30
Oct	25.85—.15
Nov	23.95
Dec	23.45
Jan	22.90
Feb	22.85
March	22.65
April	22.60
May	22.55
June	22.50
July	22.45

Manchester Tone:—Business slow fair enquiry.

Yarns steadier limited trade.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	z	
July	13.18—.02	
Aug	12.95—.02	
Sep	12.76—.01	
Oct	12.66—.01	
Nov	12.52—.01	
Dec	12.53—.01	
Jan	12.54	
Feb	12.53	
March	12.58	
April	12.57+.01	
May	12.62+.01	
June	12.58+.01	
July	12.57+.01	

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

Futures at New York:—	
Oct	23.78—.12
Jan	23.35—.14
March	23.67—.13
May	23.93—.12

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 21.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000.
Exports to Great Britain 3,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 5,000.

WHEAT

London, July 21.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. 57/6 Jul/Aug sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 59/- Jul/Aug sellers.

Tone:—Market was quiet and easier.

Australian Dull and closed 57/- buyers for Jun/July.

Choice White Karachi inactive and closed at 57/- quoted for Jun/Jul shipment.

Tone:—Quiet and easier.

SEEDS

London, July 21.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)

Market was quiet and easier. Closing steady at 19 3/8 paid and buyers for Aug/Sep and £18 15/16 paid and buyers for Jan/February shipment.

Linseed Bombay £22 1/2 Jul/Aug nominal and £22 3/4 Sep/Oct nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet at £9 5/8 quoted for Aug/Sep.

Castorseed Bombay closed quiet at 22 3/8 July/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton 21 5/8 Jul/Aug nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton 21 7/8 Jul/Aug sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton 23 3/8 July/Aug nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton 20 7/8 Jul/Aug nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow demand.

Rapeseeld Yellow Cawnpore £21 3/8 Jul/Aug sellers.

LINSEED

London, July 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
£21 3/8 Aug/Sep Done buyers.
Tone:—Demand quiet—Small business doing at lower prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
40/9 August sellers.
40 7/8 Sep/Oct sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, July 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15 7 1/2 Aug/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/- Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/2 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/3 1/4. Jan/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Nothing doing.

London, July 21.

Cuban Sugar July value 12/-.
Exchange Athens 309.50
,, Belgium 104.80

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 22.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3,700 bags.

Our Forward Market has further eased to-day evidencing a drop of about 2d. in July and of about a Pence in July-August-September and October-November-December. Shipment Prices in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 15/5 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment July Sh. 14/10 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment. July-August-September Sh. 15/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 15/8 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh 16/1 per cwt F. B. H.

SHARES

London, July 21.

Hongkong Bank £134.
Chartered Bank 19 1/2.
National Bank 46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank 10.
Eastern Bank 6 1/16.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22.

Mill shares ruled easier with a very limited business passing. The undertone of the market is however quiet.

Fazals opened at Rs. 808-12 and closed at Rs. 802-8. Dyeing opened at Rs. 803-12 and closed at Rs. 800/-.

There was a good enquiry in Bombay Burmah old issue at Rs. 360 and Bombay Steam ordinary at Rs. 90.

Imperial Bank shares ruled easier at Rs. 1392.8 and at the contributory at Rs. 367-8.

Bombay July 22.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	23 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500		40-1395
Imperial Contributory	125	10	367-8
Union	72	..	3-8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	30
Katni Cement O.	100	..	37-8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	80
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	830
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142 8
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	85
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	78
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	100
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	145
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	90
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	182 8
Scindia Steam	30	..	6-10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	495
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	810
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	805
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	365
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Benar	500	80	770
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	665
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	360
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	90
Burma Corporation %	10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	..	4 5
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	Sh. 8	/-	
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	225
Mckenzie	50	7-8	90
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	337-8
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	650
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	150	6 p.c.	87 8
Tata Iron Defd.	100	..	28 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	30	..	54 6
O.	75	..	15
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Rs.		
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	550
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	10-4
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	800
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	375
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	341-4
Central India O.	100	16	453-12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	103-12
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	206 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	600
Diamond O.	100	..	--11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	305
Edward Sassoon	200	..	150
Elphinstone O.	100	..	27-8
Emperor Edward	500	..	350
Fazulbhoy	250	25	802-8
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	47 8
Gokak	100	7	102 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	216-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	330
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	92 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	85
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2400
Mathuradas	100	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	120
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2300
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	110
New City o fBombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	303 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	447-8
Phoenix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	62 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	30
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9200
Simplex	250	..	107-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	457 4
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	..	80
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 22.

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69 6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 5
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 7
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	105 5
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101 8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102 4

Market steady but inactive.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	390
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	400
Bombay Dyeing	803-12	805-12	797-8	800
Century	..	..	342-8	341-4
Central India	..	..	456 4	453-12
Colaba Land	..	..	105	103-12
Crescent	..	..	206-4	206-4
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	150
Fazulbhoy	..	808-12	808-12	802-8
Finlay	..	..	..	132-8
Globe	..	..	..	47-8
Gokak	..	..	..	102-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	216-4
Indore Malwa	..	390	388-12	390
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee	..	..	..	135
Mathuradas	..	..	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	308-12	302-8	303-12
Pabaney	..	..	..	305
Pearl	..	460	460	445 447-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	450
Simplex	..	..	110	107-8
Swadeshi	..	..	457-8	451-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	165
Tata Mill	..	..	..	80

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	131-4
Bombay Steam	90
,, Tram Co., Ord.	94-6
Bundi Cement	7
Indian Cement	30
Central India Mining	28
Katni Cement Ord.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 24.

The S.S. "Chitral" with English mails of July 9, due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League—B. B. A. F. A. vs. West Yorks. Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.—There will be a lecture on "Malaria" illustrated by cinema film at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, at 9.15 p.m. to-day (Thursday). All are invited. Admission is free.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The monthly At Home will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., Miss Huckett will speak on an "English Girls Education at Home and School."

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st July, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 22nd July, 1925:—Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of still born) 75; Total Mortality this day last year 88.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM.—To-day (Thursday), at 6.30 p.m., Professor P. A. Wadia, will deliver a lecture on "The Human Factor in the Study of Economic Problems," in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road. The lecture is open to the public.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet this Thursday from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Dr. D. P. Thakore, will speak on "Mental Hygiene." From Saturday (the 25th instant) the class will meet in the Hall, (man and his make up) of the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao. The programme for Saturday is given below:—5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) "Health and Hygiene." by Dr. H. V. Tilak. 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) "City Building: A Social responsibility and enterprise," by Mr. K. H. Vakil.

WIDOW REMARRIAGES.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the remarriage of Shrimati Anasuyabai Joshi with Dr. Martand Panduraug Atre of Indore was performed on Sunday (the 12th instant) at the residency of Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, one of the Secretaries of the Association at Bhimrao Blocks, Thakurdwar. The marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. Sunderrao Vaidya according to Vedic rites.

The remarriage of Shrimati Godubai Govind Patankar of Kurla (aged 20) with Mr. Bhaichandra Dikshit of Nasik (aged 35) was performed on Saturday (the 18th instant), at the residency of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, one of the Secretaries of the Association, at Madgaonkar's House Queen's Road, Chowpati. The ceremony was performed according to the Hindu rites.

CHARITY CONCERT.—In aid of the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations, a Grand Charity Concert will be held at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on Thursday (30th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit will preside.

The following are the rates of admission; Special Box Rs. 25; Box Rs. 20; Sofa Rs. 18; Orchestra Rs. 5; Balcony Rs. 3; Family Circle Rs. 2; Pit Stalls Re. 1 and Gallery annas 8. Tickets can be had at Elphinstone College: Mr. D. B. Desai; Wilson College: Miss D. C. Wadia and Mr. N. B. Cooper; St. Xavier's College: Mr. Philip Furtado; Bombay Students' Brotherhood Sandhurst Road; Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty; Sydenham College of Commerce: Mr. S. P. Nadkarni; Young Men's Parsee Association, Grant Road and at the Theatre on the day of the Concert.

RENT ACT AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA.

A public meeting of the Residents of the Bombay Suburban District was held on Sunday, the 19th July at the Municipal School Hall, Bandra, under the presidentship of Mr. G. M. Gupte, Advocate, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the residents of the Bombay Suburban District expresses its strong and emphatic disapproval of the Report of the Select Committee on the Rent Act Bill No. 1 of 1925, in making a difference between Bombay and Salsette so far as the rental limit is concerned. This meeting is of opinion that there should be no such difference between Bombay City and Salsette as it is imperatively necessary that the increased rents in Suburban District should be restricted as the tenants in the said area have to incur daily travelling charges in addition to rent.

(2) This meeting views the suggested extension of the present Rent Act to 1927 as a retrograde step, when the original Bill had proposed the extention to 1928.

(3) This meeting strongly urges on the Legislative Council the desirability of keeping the Rent Act in force as regards business premises, having a monthly basic rent of Rs. 100/-.

(4) This meeting supports in general the dissenting note of Dr. M. B. Velkar, member of the Select Committee.

(5) This meeting calls upon Messrs. G. B. Pradhan, and Shankarrao Zunjarrao the members from this District, to represent the above views of the Suburban District residents in the Bombay Legislative Council and vote accordingly.

(6) This meeting authorises the President to send a copy of these resolutions to Messrs G.B. Pradhan and Shankarrao and the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council.

TRAGEDY AT CADELL ROAD.

FATHER AND SON FOUND DEAD.

On Tuesday at about 9 a.m. information was received at the Mahim Police Station that one Raghunath Kali (aged 35 years) residing in Genjawadi, on Cadell Road, was lying in his room with his throat cut. The police went to the scene where they found Raghunath and his son aged about 3 years lying dead on a bed in a pool of blood. The man was lying with his face downwards and his child on his back by the side of his father. A blood stained table knife was found lying by the side of Raghunath. The police removed the bodies to the morgue where Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle Cornor held an inquest.

Captain C. V. Thornton, Police Surgeon who made the post-mortum examination stated in his report that there was a cut across the throat of Raghunath which was three inches long. In his opinion the wound was suicidal because there were no other injuries nor were there any marks of struggle.

In the case of the child he said there was a 3 1/2 inch long cut across the throat which he thought was homicidal. The injuries on both the bodies could have been caused with a knife like the one produced in court.

Durgujabai, the deceased's wife said about 8 days ago she deserted her husband and went to live with one Angnoon at Kurla. Her husband Raghunath came to Kurla two days after and asked her to go back. She refused to go with him. Next day he came with the police and witness went with her husband and remained with him till Monday last. On Monday evening she again went to Kurla (because her husband assaulted her) and lived with Angnoon. Subsequently she heard that her husband and child were dead.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

TRAM COLLIDES WITH BULLOCK-CART.

On Tuesday at about 10-45 a.m. a bullock cart carrying a large slab was going towards Dhobi Talao when near Messrs. L. M. Furtado and Co., the driver tried to turn to the right when a tram car coming from behind crashed into it. The slab was thrown off the cart on the road and it took nearly half an hour to clear it. Consequently tram cars going to Museum were held up for about half an hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CART DRIVER.

On Saturday at about 8 a.m. Atmaram Maruti aged about 30 years residing at Tardeo was driving a bullock cart containing 12 grass bales along Kika Street. When he came near Mumbadevi Tank Road one of the grass bales fell from the cart on the neck of Maruti. He was rendered unconscious and was removed by the police to G. T. Hospital where he died on Monday, the cause of death being pneumonia following simple fracture of the neck.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE. —18

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Wednesday's opening rate	—6
Wednesday's closing rate.	—18
Liverpool opening	—1
Liverpool closing	—7

SIMPLEX MILL LTD.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mill Ltd. was held on Wednesday at 4 p.m. at Canada Building Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

The Directors report and Audited Accounts for the twelve months' period ending March 31st, 1925 stated:—

The period under report was one of abnormal depression in the textile industry. Cotton was extremely high in price, whereas the demand for yarn and cloth was poor and prices declined steadily throughout the whole year. The Company has made a nett profit of Rs. 1,28,589-9-7. After deducting the loss carried forward the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 93,173-1-10 a balance of Rs. 35,416-7-9 is available, and it is proposed to carry forward this sum. A subscription of Rs. 100 has been made to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and you are requested to kindly confirm the Directors' action. Two of your Directors, *viz.*, Mr. F. R. Wadia and Mr. T. V. Baddeley, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Mill Buildings, Machinery and other properties of the Company have been insured for Rs. 83,97,100 and the Company's profits and standing charges are insured for Rs. 6,00,000 with indemnity for 12 months only.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were elected for the ensuing year.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

NEWLY REGISTERED COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Mahajan Association (Cotton Exchange) was opened on Wednesday in the Marwadi Bazar before a large number of persons engaged in the cotton trade. Sheth Vassonjee Nagsi, Chairman of the Association, presided on the occasion. Prominent amongst those present were Messrs. Durgadas Sawalka, Chunilal Bhaichand, Bankilal Tadiwalla, Chaturbhuj Hiralal, Govindrai Bhiweshwar, Nathudas Bechar, Mofatlal Kevaldas, Ishwardas Mody, Chamandas Adalia and Jwauchand Keshari.

The ceremony of opening the New Cotton Exchange commenced with the chanting of prayers and blessings by a Brahmin priest after which Mr. W. T. Halai proposed Sheth Vassonjee Nagsi to occupy the Chair.

HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In proposing Sheth Vassonjee to the Chair Mr. Halai said that they had met there that day to perform the opening ceremony of the Shree Mahajan Association in its new form. They all knew that the Mahajan Association was not a new institution, but could be traced as far back as fifty years. The Association had existed under different names to protect the interests of those engaged in carrying on cotton business in the Marwadi Bazar within the precincts of the Mumbadevi Temple. Recently they suspended transactions carried on under the old rules of the Mandal and made new rules and regulations for the conduct of the business within the market. Those new rules and regulations were embodied in their Articles of Association and their institution was duly registered. Business within the ring would be confined strictly to the members of the Association, and the Association would have nothing to do with business generally known as *Aank* and *Farak* or business in American futures.

PROSPERITY OF BOMBAY.

Continuing Mr. Halai dwelt upon the importance of the cotton trade and the necessity of protecting the interests of those engaged in the business. Cotton trade had steadily progressed day to day and the latest figures of cotton crop in India estimated it at 58 lakhs of bales. Out of these 30 to 35 lakhs bales were consumed by Indian Cotton Mills mostly in Bombay while the remaining bales were exported. Their chief customer in former days was Europe, but now Japan had taken her place and imported a great bulk of India's cotton crop. Almost the whole of the cotton trade was handled by Bombay and it could be said without any exaggeration that much of the prosperity of Bombay was due to the existance of cotton trade. They could get an idea of the enormity of the trade from the returns of Port Trust income. When the Port Trust was started some 25 years ago, its income was estimated at Rs. 13 lakhs, while at the time when the Cotton Green was removed from Colaba to Sewri, the income of the Port Trust swelled to Rs. 2,60,00,000 while the latest estimated income of the Port Trust was Rs. 2,80,50,000.

Proceeding Mr. Halai said that it was gratifying to note that the Association had received the sympathy of all those engaged in the cotton trade as was borne out by the presence of such distinguished persons in the trade as Seth Durgadas Sawalka and Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta. But he was sorry, to find an article in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" by a member of the East India Cotton Association in which he protested against the imposition of export duty on cotton as proposed by Mr. V. J. Patel, as ruinous to the trade in that the shippers would go to the agriculturists and pay them cheaper than what they were doing at present. They had proposed to request Seth Durgadas to preside, but he declined owing to some misunderstanding in his mind and probably with a view not to displease his colleagues on the East India Association.

He assured all that theirs was a lawful Association duly registered and was out to protect the interests of all whether brokers, mukadums and shippers, whether rich or poor. They had already received 600 applications out of which 350 had been approved of; the rest were under consideration.

Mr. Halai then requested Seth Vassonjee to declare the market open.

SETH DURGADAS EXPLAINS.

Seth Durgadas Sawalkar said that he wanted to make his position clear. He attended the meeting only as an on-looker and not in any way connected with the Association. He was still doubtful whether the Mahajan Association was a legal body and that was the reason why he did not like to associate himself with it.

Seth Chunilal Bhaichand said that they all know the recent decision of the East India Cotton Association prohibiting its members, from transacting business in the Marwadi Bazar, which was arrived at some time in the middle of June. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association had characterized business in the Marwadi Bazar as pure gambling, and as such those persons who carried on business in the Marwadi Bazar, found it difficult to carry on further. Mr. Halai and other persons interested in the Marwadi Bazar, drafted new rules for their Association and got the Association registered. Though personally he refrained from giving any opinion as to whether the Association was legal or not, he would request the members of the Mahajan Association so to carry on their business as not to conflict with any of the rules and regulations of the East India Cotton Association and if they did so, they could have the sympathy of all concerned in the trade.

NOT AN INVIDIOUS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Halai in reply to Seth Durgadas said that he would assure them all that their Association was out to carry on legitimate business and as such they would guard the interests of their members without caring for the favours or frowns of any one, however highly placed. The Association was never started with the intention of creating any disharmony among the persons or body of persons engaged in the cotton trade. He hoped that Seths Durgadas Sawalka and Chunilal Bhaichand would evince the same interest and sympathy in the Mahajan Association in future as they had shown that day by their presence and try to disuade false notions from the minds of their colleagues of the East India Cotton Association so that they all might work in harmony for the growth and development of cotton trade.

The Cotton Exchange was then declared open and business was transacted under the new rules of the Mahajan Association.

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

PROPAGANDA FOR VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The following appeal for the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial has been issued:—

We the undersigned are of opinion that an All-India Memorial Fund is as much a necessity as an All-Bengal one to perpetuate the memory of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das. He was as much an All-India man as he was an All-Bengal man. Just as we know what Deshabandhu would have himself wished us to do as an All-Bengal memorial, so do we know what he would have wished us to do regarding an All-India memorial.

His idea was clearly expressed over a year ago and repeated in his Faridpur speech that village reconstruction was the thing dearest and nearest his heart for the regeneration of India and for the attainment of Swaraj along peaceful and evolutionary lines. We know too that he believed that the beginning and the centre of such activity lay in the revival and development of hand-spinning in the villages and the universalisation of Khaddar. It is the one activity that can be made common to all India and yet can be handled with the least cost. It is the one activity that is calculated to yield immediate returns be they ever so small. All people rich and poor, young and old, men and women can personally help and engage in it. If they will, it can, as nothing else can, bind the city people to the villagers and introduce the educated class to them in a most useful manner. It is the one activity that can be common to all the provinces and all the sects of India and produce the largest economic results.

Lastly, though it has a political side it is in its nature so obviously social and economical that it should enlist the support of all without distinction of party who believe in the spinning wheel as a great economic factor and as a factor in village reconstruction.

We, therefore, cannot conceive a more befitting memorial than the universal propagation of the spinning wheel and Khaddar and, therefore, invite funds for that purpose. We refrain from naming the sum required for this memorial as it can absorb all it can receive. The subscriptions given by the public will be the measure of their regard for the memory of the deceased patriot, of their belief in the usefulness of the form the memorial is to take and of their trust in those who are to handle and operate the funds.

They will be Sjt. M. K. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Roy, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with power to add to their number. Pandit Jawaharlal has consented to act as the Hon. Secretary for the trustees and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj as Treasurer. Remittances should be sent to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 10, Hewett Road, Allahabad.

A full list of donations will be sent to the press for publication from week to week.

(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi,
Motilal Nehru,
A. K. Azad,
P. C. Roy,
Jamnalal Bajaj,
Rabindra N. Tagore,
Shyam S. Chakravarty,
C. F. Andrews,
Sarojini Naidu,
J. M. Sen Gupta,
Nilratan Sarkar,
Satish Ch. Das Gupta,
B. F. Bharucha,
Nirmal Chunder Chunder,
Bidhan Ch. Roy,
Satyenanda Bose,
Sarat Ch. Bose,
Nalini Rajan Sarkar.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs, 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs., 810.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 795.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D P Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 102.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.06
London—Brussels Frcs., 105.00.
London—Rome Liras, 131.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.

London, July 21.

Tele Transfers 1/16/8 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4-10 1/2 unsteady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 steady.

London, July 21.

Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Moderate business. China bought. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bullion.—Bars bought £245,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS
London, July 21.

Stockholm 1807.
Christiania 2876.
Amsterdam 1210.
Switzerland 2503.

London, July 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 10285
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 13102.
New York, July 21.
Demand Bills 48568.
Demand Bills 58568.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69 5/8.

STOCKS ETC.
London, July 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 5/8 +1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 7/8+1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 100 1/2+1/4.
Conversion Loan 77+3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 1/4+1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent 105 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan 67 3/8+3/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2.

DISCOUNTS
London, July 21.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 22.

Three months 4-3/16 per cent.
Six months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate—5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-5-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-9
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-1

London, July 21.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½
Silver ready d 32-2.
Silver forward d. 32-2
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet and steady. China bought. No sellers in the market, hence rise. Market quiet and idle, but undertone good.

GOLD.
Bombay, July 22.

Ready:—21-5-6.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21-5, at 6 p.m. 21-5.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-4-9, at 6 p.m. 21-4-9.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-3-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.
Bombay, July 22.

Ready:—72-4.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 72-5, lowest 72-3, at 6 p.m. 72-3.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-3, lowest 72-1, at 6 p.m. 72-1.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-9-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 1-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

MONEY.

Call—2 per cent.
One month—1½ per cent
Three months—1½ per cent.
Six months—3 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.

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		Bombay, July 22. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0	
Brass, English	1	56	8	0	
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0	
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0	
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0	
Brass, English	2	56	8	0	

METAL REPORT
London, July 21.

Tin Block £261 5/8.
London, July 21.
English best Selected Copper £64 1/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 62 3/16.
Copper Braziers 80 1/2.
Yellow Metal 68 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 16 1/8.

BARLEY
London, July 21.

Karachi Barley 40/6 Jul/Aug sellers.

HARWOOD LEAGUE,

R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

COLABA UNITED BEAT BOMBAY. GYMKHANA.

Two matches in the League were played on Wednesday, the R. A. winning easily against the G. I. P., while the Colaba United were able to annex the points when they met the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana. On the Cooperage the Gunners were all over the G. I. P. who did not give a display worthy of the first division. Davies shot the first goal and Bacon followed suit. There was no further score in the first half. The Railway made spasmodic rushes in the following period, but these invariably fizzled out. Alcock on the left wing was the only one of the railway forwards to do anything, his excellent shots at goal deserving a better fate. Bacon increased the Gunners' lead from a scramble and Davies scored the last goal with a terrific drive. Bunyan and Day were at the top of their form and gave the G. I. P. forwards no rope.

R. A.:—Roberts; Bunyan and Day; Babbage, Fieldhouse and Mowatt; Thorne, Barker, Bacon, Davies and Wade.

G. I. P.:—Carter; Veevers and Eagle; Gilman, M. Dorsey and Callaghan; A. Dorsey, Spiers, R. Dorsey, Finnigan and Alcock.

Referee.—Mr. E. J. Turner.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEATEN.

The Colaba United secured a two goal victory over the Bombay Gymkhana "B" on the Oval on Wednesday, the scores being, Colaba United 3 goals, Bombay Gymkhana "B" 1 goal.

On the day's play, the United should have won by a larger margin but their shooting was deplorable. Had most of the certain chances been used with advantage they might have been six goals up at the end of the game. The Gymkhana were a disconcerted lot and except for Cummings in the half line and Allum at back the Gymkhana defence found it hard to keep at bay the Colaba forwards who severely tested Heasman.

The opening stages were distinctly in favour of the Gymkhana and it was unfortunate that they did not score a couple of goals. Haydock fumbled over a certain goal and Hoseason shot over the bar but Mackenzie's sole effort at last gave them the only goal. The United scored their equaliser through Krishna who sent two excellent shots at the goal. The first came off the post but the second found its way into the net.

The United got the upper hand on resumption and forced a couple of corners both of which proved abortive, Krishna missed a certain goal when having the Gymkhana goalie at his mercy he shot wide of his mark and to make matters worse Viswanath followed suit. The latter however was responsible for the rest of the score. Krishna's good pass put Viswanath in possession and a stinging shot gave Heasman no chance. Before long Viswanath added one more. Towards the end the Gymkhana made strenuous efforts to reduce the lead but the Colaba men concentrated on defence and foiled the attempts of Cummings, Hoseason and Haydock.

Teams were:—

Colaba United:—Kalujie; Ganu and Balanna, Dadu, Mahomed and Ahmed; Winder, Ramji, Viswanath, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

Bombay Gymkhana "B"—Heasman; Underdown and Allum, Cummings de la Mongerede and Weir, Ellis, Hoseason, Haydock, Mackenzie and Hardcastle.

Referee.—Mr. J. J. Wilson.

Telephone No. 20883.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1925.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.—VI.

We pointed out yesterday how through her Tariff Law Japan has been building and maintaining progressively her cotton and other industries. Article V of the Japanese Tariff law is even more precise and more compelling as a lesson to countries like India than other articles to which we referred yesterday:—

"When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles, or the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committee, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties provided in the annexed tariff."

There is a second paragraph in this section, which permits the duty to be collected on such dumped articles, even after their import, from the seller of such wares. Nothing could be more definite as evidencing the intention of the Japanese Government to protect their national industries. The penal duties authorised on the dumped goods by such a provision are not restricted merely to the dumped goods proper but apply also to what we may describe as bankrupt stocks selling at any price they can fetch. These need not necessarily have been dumped in the first instance, and yet they would have to pay this extra duty! And the extent of such a penal duty is practically unlimited, for the "proper price" may be 100, 200, or 500 per cent more than the dumping price.

The Indian Government can, if they choose, quote from their own experience how dumping can actually take place to throttle local industries. They were importing locomotives for their vast railways only a few years ago at about £15,000 per engine of standard specifications. The mere mention of a possible Indian competitor brought price crashing down to £5,000. We trust the Government of Lord Reading, with the invaluable advice of the modern Pecksniff, Sir Basil, will realise, in mere honesty, how the most "important industry" in India is threatened "by the importation of *unreasonably* cheap articles" from Japan, whose cheapness is not the result of inherent economies to the benefit of which a consumer may fairly lay claim but of flagrant disregard of international conventions and of social decencies or common humanity, not to mention such specific, if secret, aids like Government subsidies, or bounties for export. They will not be required to impose in India countervailing and protective duties against the menace of the Japanese protection, of anything like the magnitude Japan's own example would authorise. With a proper discrimination and scientific adjustment of the tariff laws in this country, proceeding on the lines of laying down first principles as it were, instead of taking up for specific protection each given case of Indian industry considered by itself out of its proper perspective in the scheme of national economy as they have hitherto done in India, all the protection that the Indian industry can legitimately demand against such insidious competition could be easily granted, without sacrificing the interests of either the consumer or the exchequer by a single iota. If, for example, counts which compete with the Indian products in the Indian market,—fives to forties,—were charged a graded *protective* duty on import into India varying from 15 per cent to 50 per cent., if need be, with a surchage of another 50 per cent on countries which disregard international conventions in regard to the conditions of labour in such industries; and if an all round *productive* duty of 20 per cent were imposed on higher counts—forties and upwards—the duty being justified as a sort of a luxury tax, we feel certain Sir Basil's pet conundrum in the budget would vanish altogether The spectre of a possible deficit he is never tired of trotting out, to the unspeakable injury of the Indian industry, will then disappear like the ghost of Hamlet's father at cock's crow, and the supposed loss of revenue from the existing inequitable excise duty,—two crores and odd,—will be more than made up from either the import duties on the 80 crores worth of foreign goods now coming into India,—which on an average all-round charge of 20 per cent. ought to yield 16 crores under the customs, of which 12 crores will have to be paid under our suggestions by the Lancashire producers or, if the imports shrink owing to the imposition of such duties, then the local industry will benefit in proportion; and even the existing income-tax on the profits of the local industry will more than make up the loss (?). But this implies a possible hurt to the Lancashire interests; and, of course, Sir Basil Blackett it too good an Englishman,—we would honour him for it, if only he openly avowed his creed instead of professing to serve India all the time he is injuring her interests by his exchange fetish and his free trade fanaticism,—to dream even of such alternative to his self-created impasses. But the present Government of India are past masters in the Art of Do-Nothing; and suggestions for the national advantage of Indian industry, placed before them, would fare even worse than the proverbial pearls before the swine. For the latter at least are incapable of appreciating the value of the pearl cast before them. and so they cannot be blamed for not taking it up. The Government of Lord Reading cannot possibly claim that their leading lights like Sir Basil are incapable of appreciating the benefits of such economic measures as would protect the Indian industry against unfair competition. They need not even adopt aggressive measures of determined protectionism the case of Japan exemplifies. If only they reform their fatal muddle in exchange and currency, whereby the foreign importer is given a secret subsidy against the Indian competitor in India's own market of anything from 12½ per cent., upwards; if only they remove the suicidal cotton excise duties, which are historically indefensible, economically insupportable and equitably intolerable. if only they realise the mischief of indiscriminate taxation of imports like mill-stores and machinery, they will have done all that the Indian industry in its present modest aspirations is inclined to demand.

The goal of the Indian cotton industry's utmost development as we conceive it, does not imply a possible oversight of the equal claims of other countries like China to develop their own corresponding industry locally; and we at least, for our part, shall never advocate a policy of incessantly encouraging exports by every admissible or inadmissible means, as Japan has been doing. But that does not invalidate the most reasonable claim of the Indian industry to supply at least the Indian market which now imports over eighty crores worth of cotton goods or, in the alternative, to make up to the finished stage of readily consumable articles all the raw material,—cotton,—we ourselves produce. On either basis, the Indian cotton industry has yet a great leeway to make and a national Government could materially assist and forward its legitimate ambitions by a consistent and sympathetic policy of industrial development. The Government of India must, however, plead guilty to the charge of persistent disregard of the indian industrial interests, if they will not even now adopt the mildest of mild suggestions we have made above; and they will themselves be authorising and encouraging, by their own attitude of apathy or antagonism, direct action by the Indian people in the shape of a vigorous campaign of wholesale boycott of foreign goods which injure the Indian industry and exploit for the benefit of foreign adventurers the Indian consumer. But the feasibility and advisability of such boycott we shall discuss on another occasion.

A LANDMARK—FOR UNITY?

Swarajists, who were complaining against the yarn franchise and the ravages it is supposed to have caused in the Congress membership, must now gratefully accept the offer of Mahatma Gandhi to absolve them from the Belgaum pact and hand over the Congress to their direction. Three years ago when Sir Malcolm Hailey was speaking in the Assembly about the heinous doings of Mahatma Gandhi, he gave up the usual vocabulary of abuse against Indian patriots and condemned him as an evil-doer consumed with the avarice of power. What characterises the mission of Gandhiji and perplexes his Western critics, is his zeal of self-abnegation, and the trait has once more been exemplified in the offer of authority he has just made to the Swarajists. Pundit Motilal Nehru has received the offer with becoming humility, and the incident puts the Swarajists on their honour; it further imposes upon them the responsibility of not sliding into alignment with the Moderates who, at least in Bengal, look upon them as a pest worthy of extinction through a European combination; we trust Pundit Motilal Nehru's acceptance of the membership of the Skeen Committee is not symptomatic of this undesirable development. At Belgaum the Mahatma decided to devote a whole year to the spread of Khaddar which he regards as the foundational resource of the country in its battle against misery and for freedom. The Swarajists agreed to the compromise, but in spite of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's protestation in our issue yesterday, we hold that the Swarajists have mainly been chafing against the obligation they accepted. To our query whether the Swarajists are working actively in furtherance of the constructive programme, Mr. Iyengar replied "Yes, as far as they get the opportunities." We demur to the view that they have exhausted their opportunities. Gandhiji has spent weeks in Bengal stimulating the production of Khaddar and his last conversations with the Deshbandhu revealed the growing insight of the great patriot in regard to Khaddar and village propaganda. Deshbandhu in his tense faith of goodwill, hoped that Lord Birkenhead would do something big and substantial, but he did not live to share the national disillusionment. His death deprived Mahatma Gandhi of the association of a magnetic personality and weakened the chances of the Belgaum Pact being fulfilled. Now we are changing our line of action.

In the offer of Mahatma Gandhi, the Swarajists, especially the Maharashtrian hosts, have won a victory without a pitched battle, but as usual the burden of victory fails ultimately upon the victor. The Swarajists have, however, two advantages. The first is that the Congress becomes a national assembly with the Swarajists in power, though welcoming all parties within its fold. What they deemed to be a stigma in political conventions, namely, the yarn-franchise, has been removed and they have the satisfaction that the Congress has become an entirely political body; no more need they bear the florid reproach that they were the members of a spinning guild. In the second place the change does not involve any abatement of Mahatma Gandhi's service as a Congress-man. The telegraphic version was slightly equivocal, but the proceedings of the Working Committee as condensed by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" are explicit and encouraging:—

> "If the majority were for abolition he must dissolve the pact in due deference to their wishes. In conclusion he declared that if Congress would abolish the spinning franchise he would while remaining within the Congress form a separate organisation for spinning and would work it up just as Deshabandhu Das and others formed and worked up the Swarajya Party."

The Swarajists retained their membership in the Congress and built up their organisation without hostile intent to the supremacy of the Congress. Mahatmaji being a member of the Congress, the separate organisation for khaddar must remain as a body within the orbit of the Congress; indeed active Swarajists can serve as loyal workers of the spinning organisation, for we note that Pundit Motilal Nehru is careful to remark that there is no intention of the Congress giving up the constructive programme.

The Congress is an All-India Assembly and it is the only lever of effective politics in the country as a whole. Just as Swarajists and No-Changers are able to preserve their membership and lend their forces to individual methods of action, would it not be possible for other parties professing Nationalism to join the Congress without initially effacing their identity? We hope those transient and embarrassed phantoms of our political stage, namely, the Liberals and the Independents, will notice that the objection of the yarn franchise has ceased to operate and cannot serve to screen their more ill-founded prejudice towards unity. Mr. Sastri, for example, finds it impossible to join the Congress unless the old creed of the Congress is restored with the term "gradual" carefully excised. Is it not possible for them to moderate their demands and recognise the sentiments of the vast majority who favour the present creed? It is conceivable that some Liberals temperamentally opposed to compromise will look upon the dominance of the Swarajists in the Congress, as conceded by Gandhiji, as a further hindrance to their return to the true fold. The Surendranath school looks upon the Swarajists as a pest, aggravating the condition of Bengal which is already scourged by malaria and the water-hyacinth. Swarajists represent to them a third plague. We, however, earnestly ask Liberals and Independents if they are wise in cherishing implacable prejudices when the country is threatened with a regime of reaction and humiliation. Seldom has the bureaucracy been in such a ruthless temper of disregard and contempt for India's political liberty as it is now. The dissolution of the Belgaum Pact affords all true Nationalists a fresh opportunity of settling their house in order. We hope in the next session of the Assembly there will be a more vivid feeling of common humiliation among all parties. Now that the Congress is free to follow a distinctly political programme, the interval carrying us to the Cawnpore Congress should be utilised by all parties to promote common action. For Cawnpore, we would prefer, in the present circumstances, not to have an ornamental president, but a personality of towering prestige and political authority able to draw the outlines of a fighting programme in the country. Beyond comparison, Pundit Motilal Nehru must fill the role, and the objection that he once presided at Amritsar can be dismissed without elaborate refutation. We want a president with acumen, political experience and masculine grip; one who would be seriously taken by other parties and give the Congress the mark of political distinction. Leaving that point apart, the compliance of Mahatma Gandhi registers a fresh phase in Congress-organisation which it is for the Swarajists to develop. Against the waiving of the yarn-difficulty, what have the Liberals and their disguised adherents to yield? The public, sick of the dissensions of the great and harrowed by official reaction, would like to know if they are prepared to take another step towards the Congress; or is it that in craven apprehension of Swarajist power, they will, as the "Bengalee" suggests, virtually ally themselves with the European community to extirpate their supposed enemy? So far the progress at Calcutta is good, imposing as it does greater responsibilities on the Congress party which has so long been attributing the torpor in the country to the lack of political flavour in the Congress. Let them strive to excel in their success, but the country will, besides asking them to show the profit of their deferred opportunity, expect the Liberals to state how far they are willing to yield for the achievement of a united front

Notes of the Day

Two Years of Blundering.

The end of the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr is a welcome, if belated sign of France's return to sanity. The adventure began in January 1923 under the inspiration of M. Poincare and was not merely a breach of the Versailles Treaty but also of international law and morality. If Germany had not previously been completely disarmed, the Ruhr invasion would have resulted in a new war. As it was, the Germans in the Ruhr carried on a heroic though hopeless struggle of passive resistance for nearly seven months but it had no effect on the unconscionable militarism of France. The occupation cast its shadow over the London Conference held last year and would have wrecked an agreement. Fortunately the French and Belgian Ministers wrote to the German Chancellor promising to evacaute the Ruhr by August 16, 1925, provided the Dawes Plan was executed by Germany in good faith. The Reparations Commission has acknowledged that Germany has faithfully fulfilled the conditions of the Dawes scheme and France and Belgium have therefore no reason for staying there. But M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, thought that it would help Franco-German negotiations over the Security Pact if the French Army withdrew earlier than the date fixed by the London Agreement. Though the evacuation is a bare act of justice and reparation, the immediate withdrawal of the troops is a graceful gesture of French good-will which will not fail to impress the Germans favourably.

Afghanistan and Mussolini.

The Kabul Government has given to Mussolini's arrogant ultimatum the only reply that a self-respecting sovereign power could give, namely, a plain refusal to comply with its insulting demands. Mussolini whose own power rests on a system of terror and suppression has treated the legal execution of an Italian murderer as the "cruel death" of a "national hero". M. Felix Valyi, in a letter to the "New Statesman" makes some damning revelations about this incident. Piperno, the engineer, was tried and condemned to death for the assassination of an Afghan policeman on duty according to the Afghan law which by his residence he had accepted. But as the Italian Government implored for pardon the King of Afghanistan commuted the death sentence to imprisonment despite the fact that the Afghan people considered the commutation as being too partial to a foreign criminal. Piperno, however, instead of remaining in prison and earning liberation though good behaviour escaped from prison by conspiracy against the Afghan authorities and tried to flee to Russia. On being rearrested, he was tried on the charge of conspiracy and executed. Mussolini had been warned by a friendly Government not to interfere with Afghan law; but the Dictator cancelled the invitation to the Afghan minister for a garden party and sent the peremptory note in which the execution is called "a barbarous event." Is it, we wonder, a reflection on the "civilised" system of Italy where the murderers of Matteoti, the Socialist leader, are still unpunished and at large? To repeat the Corfu incident, Mussolini prohibited the sailing of an Italian steamer to Karachi with goods paid for by Afghanistan and confiscated the Afghan money in Italian banks. If he had asked for full information of the case through neutral channels or for an international enquiry on a juridical basis he would have had some pretext for his bluster. As it is the absurdity of his contention is only equalled by the impertinence of his behaviour.

Adulteration of Food.

For the people, food is such a vital commodity affecting their health that the purity of its supply has to be ensured through legislation. That such penalising of adulteration, however, is a modern idea is evident from the fact that so upright a man as John Bright considered adulteration a legitimate means of trading. The Prevention of Adulteration Bill which the Bombay Council has passed is a modest attempt at checking fraud and is similar to the British Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1875-1899. It aims at the prevention of the mixing of injurious ingredients with any article of food, the manufacture of such article that is not of the proper nature, substance or quality and the selling of such articles of inferior stuff. In the one case, it is necessary to prove that the added substance is injurious and in the other that the article is not of the quality demanded. Inspectors are to be appointed under this Act for taking samples and public analysts, for examining them. The power of appointing analysts which rests in the Governr-in-Council except in Bombay where it is vested in the Corporation is an important one since the success of the measure will depend upon the integrity and efficiency of the experts. Unfortunately in our country proposals of social control become an instrument of providing new jobs and Mr. Jaykar's warning in this connection was not without reason.

A Halting Measure.

In England, the Food Commission has recently recommended the establishment of a Food Council to supervise food trades and detect their anti-social practices and the registration of butchers. In India, however, ghee and milk are the two staple articles in which adulteration is widely prevalent and profitable. The new Act although preventive in its action in some cases does not seem to touch the bulk or the root of the evil. For one thing, limiting application of the Act to Bombay alone in the first instance is unsound and unwise. It will merely have the effect of diverting adulteration from Bombay to the mofussil. Moreover, as the samples are not to be tested on their entry, the experiment in Bombay can hardly serve to prove the efficacy of the measure. Such piecemeal trial is almost always more liable to failure than a comprehensive plan. The Government should attack the evil at the source instead of tardily tinkering here and there. Nor can we see anything unreasonable in Mr. Karki's and Rao Bahadur Dadubhai's motion apportioning the fines to the local bodies. If local bodies are to be penalised financially for going dry as under some schemes of local option and made to foot the bill for primary education through special cesses why should they be denied the fiscal avenues available to them? The annual cost of analysts, inspectors, laboratories will not be negligible and if the Act is to be made self-supporting as it ought to be, the local bodies should have recourse to the fruits of its operation. The Government got a thoroughly deserved defeat on the matter owing to their obdurate opposition.

Idar State.

The administration of Idar State is evidently not being carried on to the satisfaction of its subjects. On the contrary, so acute and widespread is the discontent among the subjects with the present state of things that an organisation called the Idar Prajakeya Mandal has been brought into being in Bombay to secure redress of grievances and reforms. The meeting which was held under the auspices of this Mandal on Sunday was a sufficient index to the depth of feelings roused among the subjects of Idar State by the present methods of administration which are alleged to be most unsatisfactory and oppressive. The repudiation of the Idar Prajakeya Mandal which we publish in our advertisement columns merely brings into relief the justification of its constitutional activities. In view of the well-known methods of pressure and persuasion resorted to by officials in many Indian States it is not improbable that not all the signatories to the notice appended their names to it willingly. However that may be, as it was pointed out at Sunday's meeting, while these sixty signatories represented only 18 villages, the members of the Mandal, who number more than 750, represented nearly 100 villages. Their representations the Idar State authorities cannot, therefore, ignore.

TEACHING OF EVOLUTION

PROF. SCOPES CONVICTED

FINED 100 DOLLARS.

DAYTON, July 21.

Professor John Scopes, who was tried here on the charge of teaching evolution, was found guilty to-day. The judge in his charge of the jury ruled that if the defendant had violated the law by teaching that the man descended from the lower order of animals he should be convicted. He further added that the question of the denial of the story of creation did not arise. The jury deliberated for nine minutes and found Prof. Scopes guilty. Scopes was fined 100 dollars. He gave a notice of appeal.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL STOPPAGE FROM 1ST AUGUST?

OWNERS RECONSIDER ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 21.

No hopeful factor emerged, to-day, in connection with the coal dispute. Moves made behind the scenes have led to a rumour that owners and miners have agreed to meet, but the report was subsequently contradicted by Mr. Cook who added that owners are posting notices at the pits of the terms on which men can work after 1st August, and declared that the Miners' Federation are instructing their members to discontinue work on those terms. Hence a national stoppage in the coal industry is due on 1st August unless an agreement is reached in the meantime. It is understood that late to-night owners reconsidered their attitude and sent a further communication to the miners who will consider it to-morrow.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER'S STAGNANT TRADE.

ONE WEEK'S STOPPAGE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON July 12

The Short-Time Committee of Manchester has recommended one week's stoppage in addition to annual holidays on the ground of stagnant trade. The decision is mainly due to yarn selling below the cost.—Reuter

A NEW DEPARTURE.

MUSIC EXAMS. TO BE HELD IN INDIA

LONDON, July 21.

It is announced that the associated board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music will hold examinations in India for the first time in autumn.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-MOHARRUM MOVEMENT.

MOPLAHS' ACTIVITY IN MALABAR.

CALICUT, July 22.

An anti-Moharrum movement has been started in Malabar by some Moplahs and leaflets have been printed and distributed condemning the celebration of Moharrum festival and participation by Mahomedans in it on the ground that it amounted to idol worship.—A. P.

NAGPUR AND MOHARRUM.

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

NAGPUR, July 22.

The Nagpur Hindu Sabha has distributed leaflets similar to last year calling upon the Hindus to abstain from taking part in the Islamic festival of Moharrums as it is both un-Hindu and also damaging to Islamic religion. The Hindu Sabha specially warns people to do nothing which will undo the compromise brought about between Hindus and Mahomedans by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru. —A. P

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE.

CONGRESS WORKER ON HUNGER STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, July 22

A report from Indore Cantonment says: Mr. Chhotelal Chandel, citizen of Dhar State and an ex-Secretary, Indore Congress Committee, who was arrested at Dhar on the 14th July is on hunger strike owing to ill-treatment by the police. On July 17th the local police searched Mr. Chandel's house in Indore Cantonment and took away a number of documents.

SIR VICTOR WARRENDER.

LONDON, July 22.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Political Correspondent says that a bye-election for Grantham is not unlikely in the immediate future as Sir Victor Warrender who is acting as Lord Winterton's Parliamentary Private Secretary may, sooner or later, accept a Governorship in India although nothing has been decided hitherto.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT

"IMPORTANT INNOVATION"?

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, July 21.

The published text of the German note confirms the forecast cabled on 16th July. It points out that the German suggestions do not represent a modification of the existing treaties, although they do not mean a permanent exclusion of peacefully adapting the existing treaties to the future change of conditions. As regards treaty provisions concerning military occupation, the note states that the Security Pact would represent an important innovation which is bound to react on the conditions of occupied territories and the questions of occupation generally. The note remarks on the prominence which the Allies assign to the necessity of Germany concluding the treaties of arbitration with the neighbours who are signatories to the peace treaty and expresses doubts, and asks for further elucidation on the subject in view of the possibility of that question deciding whether disturbance of peace exists, and the application of coersive measures may be put in the hands of one of the contracting parties.

The note further says that Germany is willing to link up her membership of the League with the negotiations, but not till satisfaction is given concerning article 16 of the Covenant. "Germany unarmed," the note concludes, "will be exposed to the unlimited danger of involvement in armed conflicts of third countries."—Reuter.

ALL-MUSLIM PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

ORGANISATION OF TAZIM AND TABLIGH PROGRAMMES.

AMRITSAR, July 21.

The All-Muslim Parties' Conference has concluded after forming a Provisional Committee with Sir Rahim Bux as President and Dr. Kitchlew as Secretary to establish a separate organisation to undertake tanzim (communal organisation) and tabligh (conversion) programme. Another resolution deplored the Moplah exodus to Andamans.

It is reported that a deputation from King Emir appeared before the Conference to explain the Hedjaz situation, but no decision regarding the attitude of the Conference was arrived at. Generally, Emir Ali did not seem to be favoured.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA CITY July 21.

The following are the resolutions passed by the All Muslim Parties Conference held at Amritsar:—

In the opinion of this Conference, it is essential that the various kinds of work at present going on in Muslim India in connection with the uplift of the Muslim Community should be co-ordinated, and organised on the lines of mutual co-operation of distribution of work, and an effort should be made to remove all collision among different bodies of workers.

In the opinion of this Conference it is necessary to constitute an All India body of 'Tanzeem' which should in co-operation with other Associations or, independently work for the attainment of its object without coming into collision with any other Muslim body of workers.

This Conference is of opinion that such an All India Muslim body should immediately start practical work in connection with 'Tablish', preservation of Mosques and 'Waqfs', economic regeneration and religious education.

This Conference appoints a Provisional Committee of the All India Muslim body recommended by the first resolution, and authorises the said Committee to formulate a scheme, frame rules and regulations of the said body and take other practical steps to give effect to resolution one. The Provisional Committee shall have power to co-opt other members. Its quorum should be seven and its provisional headquarters shall be at Amritsar. The Committee's president will be Haji Moulvi Sir Rahimbaksh. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew will be its Secretary and the Committee will have 25 members.

This Conference most emphatically protests against the Government policy of establishing a Moplah Colony in the Andamans, a policy calculated to ruin and banish Moplah families and break up the solidarity of the Moplah community.

DR. KITCHLEW RESIGNS.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF A. I. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

AMRITSAR, July 22.

Dr. Kitchlew has resigned the presidentship of the All-India Khilafat Conference. His resignation has been accepted.—A. P.

CHINA'S 'S. O. S.'

CRY AT "INJUSTICES OF SOULLESS FOREIGN EXPLOITERS."

ABOLITION OF UNEQUEL TREATIES URGED.

"WE DEMAND KEYS TO OUR OWN HOUSE."

PATHETIC APPEAL TO "PEOPLE OF THE WORLD".

CALCUTTA July. 21.

Mr. Gandhi has received a telegram from the Canton National Government to-day which is addressed to the people of the World: The following are quoted extracts. "Whoever has followed events in the Far East could not fail to notice the agitation which has been growing in China against its present international status. You have been made to believe however that this agitation is due to discontented individuals led by alien and subversive influences. Plainly speaking, you have been misled on an issue which vitally concerns not only the welfare of 400 million citizens of China but which concerns your own economic and political welfare. China was awakened to the painful realisation that she is not an independent country, it is even not a colony like India or Corea dominated by one country.

CHINA'S DARK PERIOD.

Since the opium wars, a dark period began for China—a period during which the Powers imposed upon our country a series of treaties which stand in the way of our economic and political progress. The awakened portion of our countrymen can think of these treaties in no other terms but those of inequality, injustice and inhumanity. By virtue of these treaties, which have been imposed on us, at a time of our national weakness, foreign Powers hold the keys to all the gates of China, making it impossible for her to regulate her import and export. China has no say in the matter of her customs tariff. What would you think of your own country if your own people could neither enter nor leave it without permission of foreigners, or without subjecting themselves to regulations formulated by the agents of foreign Powers? Yet, these are precisely the conditions prevailing in our country. At any moment we may be locked out or locked in our own house, for the key of our door is not in our hands. But this is not all. Other strategic positions in our economic development are also in the hands of foreign Powers. Our sea-ports known as the Treaty Ports are in the hands of foreign Powers. Shanghai is completely in the hands of foreign Powers. It is a State within State, governed not by the laws of China but by the laws of foreign Powers. The Courts of Justice are administrated by foreigners in their own interests. Our seas are carefully chartered and guarded so that no Chinese may have an inlet or outlet in his own country. Then have you heard of Concessions, extra territoriality, consular jurisdiction and what not?

PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS.

Our people residing in large cities know from their daily experience what these concessions, extra territoriality and foreign jurisdiction mean. In these same concessions covered by extra territoriality and foreign jurisdiction lie the key to our internal trouble as well. Militarists, who have been holding the country in turmoil and dissension causing an incessant civil war, have their roots also in these Concessions from which they draw their support and encouragement. It is there that all the conspiracies against our liberty and against our popular movements are being hatched and invariably some imperialist Power or its local agents are behind the conspiracies. Militarism in the mines of our nationally-minded people has, in recent years, been associated with the worst influences exercised by Imperialist Powers over China. We are certain that so long as the unequal treaties exist, China will not be able to put her house in order. Therefore, we demand that our internatonal status be forthwith changed on the basis of equality with other nations. Our people demand nothing but what they are ready to accede to other nations equality in international relations, indecendence in exercise of their sovereign rights. This entails the abolition of extra territorial rights, foreign jurisdiction, economic privileges which are unilateral in their nature. We demand the reversion of maritime customs to the nation that it might have the chance of adopting such economic policies as would advance our economic development. We demand the keys to our own house. The abolition of unequal treaties will at once cut the vicious roots which have been supporting and nourishing all our evils. The abolitiotn of a foreign political state on our territory will do away with rivalries of powers in China

APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

Peoples of the World, "do not allow yourselves to be misled by a handful of imperialist plutocrats in your own countries China is not led by agitators who are supposed to be stirring up trouble against foreigners. China is rising, because there is a deep-seated feeling of wrongs and injustices suffered at the hands of soulless exploiters. She is unable to endure these wrongs and injustices any longer. China appeals to you for fair play. We cannot all be exterminated through such massacres as have recently taken place in the most imporant cities of our country. It can only spur us on in our endeavours to free ourselves from imperialism through means which the most far-sighted of us can hardly foretell" Peoples of the world. We appeal to you for justice. Help us to do away with the evil thing called unequal treaties. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, Canton, Kwangtun, China Huhanmin.—A. P.

NOMINATIONS ON SCHOOL BOARD.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ATTITUDE.

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

The general meeting of the Municipal Board held last night passed a resolution by a large majority, strongly protesting against the action of Government in making nominations of the School Board although all interests contemplated by the Primary Education Act of 1923 were fully represented. It was pointed out that it was a distinct violation of the promise given by Government through their Minister Dr. Paranjpye, at the time of introducing the Bill and was directly contrary to the policy enunciated by Government in the recent resolution reaffirming that assurance. This resolution was, however, opposed by some who thanked Government for making the School Board more representative and more efficient by nominating two additional members. They pointed out that the School Board as elected by the General Board consisted of persons representing one set of views only.—A.P.

PLEA FOR ADOPTING SATHE-PARANJPE SCHEME.

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

The Gujarati Primary Teachers Association of Kaira District has made an appeal to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to adopt the Sathe-Paranjpe scheme sanctioned by Government in 1923. They point out that the salaries of all public servants have been raised while primary school masters remain where they were fifty years ago in point of his maximum salary.—A. P.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BANGALORE

MADRAS, July 21.

The M. and S. M. Railway Company are considering the introduction of a fast train between Bombay and Bangalore City in connection with the G. I. P. Railway. The train will leave Bombay between 8 and 9 a.m. and arrive at Poona at 1 p.m. and leaving Poona half an hour later will reach Bangalore City at 8 p.m. the following day, thus establishing connection with the broad-gauge mail trains leaving Bangalore at 8-30 p.m. for Madras and Ootakamund. The up-train will leave Bangalore at 7-15 a.m. soon after the arrival of mail trains from Madras and West Coast and reach Poona at about 2 p.m. and Bombay at 7 p.m. the following day. The object of the new train service is to improve the connection between Bombay and Ootacamund as well as the West Coast districts. The speed of the trains is proposed to be forty-five miles an hour—A.P.

R. A. M. C AND BRITISH MEDICAL ASSN.

LONDON, July 21.

The British Medical Association Conference at Bath have decided to impose a boycott on recruiting to the R.A.M.C. until various matters are negotiated to their satisfaction. The principal injustice is alleged to be concerned with the retired pay of Majors, which, it is stated could be reduced in accordance with the cost of living to below the pre-war level. The seconder of the resolution said that Government dealings with regard to the Army and Navy had been a perfect disgrace.—Reuter's Special.

THE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ACCEPTS MEMBERSHIP.

SIMLA OFFICIALS IN TRIUMPHANT MOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 22.

I have ascertained that Pandit Motilal Nehru has agreed to serve on the Skeen Committee as a member. It is generally presumed that this decision of the leader of the Swaraj Party has been arrived at after his discussions with the Swarajists who recently held a conference in Calcutta. The news of Pandit Motilal Nehru's acceptance of the Government offer to serve on the Committee on the Indian Sandhurst while he flatly refused to co-operate in a similar capacity with the Muddiman Committee last year has no doubt great significance. The official circles are in a state of flutter and it is believed among them that Non-Co-operation is now dead and the warning of Lord Birkenhead uttered in the House of Lords has borne the first fruit. They congratulate themselves on having been able to rope in the great leader of the Swaraj Party who less than 12 months ago contemptuously rejected the offer of membership of an even more important body (the Reforms Enquiry Committee). It is not known at the time of wiring what were the reasons which weighed with the Swarajists in allowing their leader to co-operate with the Skeen Committee. It is a pity that no announcement has been made by Pandit Motilal himself. Whether his acceptance of the offer of co-operation is hedged round by any conditions relating to the method or scope of enquiry or not remains to be seen. The terms of reference of the Committee on the Indian Sandhurst are as restricted as were the terms of reference of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and surprise is therefore felt among some of the non-officials as to how Pandit Motilal could have consented to serve in such a restricted area.

A SWARAJIST SURPRISED.

Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya, a Swarajist member of the Legislative Assembly who is now in Simla on hearing the news of Pandit Motilal's membership of the Skeen Committee gave expression to his feelings of surprise. He remarked; "Pandit Motilal could have done better last year by accepting the membership of the Muddiman Committee, for then he would have at least converted the minority into majority. What is the use now of serving on the Skeen Committee which is worse constituted and whose scope of enquiry is even more limited? I am afraid that the Non-Co-operation movement has practically come to an end and what is even worse the Swarajists as a political force will not command the same influence and hearing in the country as they enjoyed up till now."

It is too early to state what the Swarajists in the country as a whole will have to say on this latest development of their warfare with Government. Sceptics there are even in Simla who do not feel satisfied over Pandit Motilal's action and who would like an explanation from him. The belief in official circles is gaining ground that Pandit Motilal Nehru's acceptance of membership of the Skeen Committee is but a prelude to the Swarajists in the Central Provinces accepting Ministry. Whether this belief is well grounded or not future alone can tell. But that the officials are now in a triumphant mood cannot be gainsaid. On the other hand, a section of the non-officials in Simla affirm that Pandit Motilal's action is but another proof of his earnestness to carry out the policy chalked out by Mr. C. R. Dos in his Faridpur speech and that whatever Panditji will do will not contravene his late Chief's instructions. This impression finds credence because the Swarajists now hold the Congress machinery by their majority especially after Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru published yesterday absolving the Swarajists from their pact with him entered into at Belgaum and promising to remove the yarn franchise at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

I learn that a sub-committee of the Skeen Committee will probably visit England and other parts of Europe in order to ascertain the conditions of military training that obtain there with a view to give the same stimulus to military training in India that is being given in those countries.

COAL FREIGHT ON STATE RLYS.

"TO PAY" SYSTEM REINTRODUCED.

BOMBAY, July 22.

News has been received here that on and from 1st August 1925 the "to pay" system of booking coal freight will be reintroduced in all stations on State Railways open for Coal Traffic. Other railways are being communicated with by the Railway Board and the result in their case will be announced later on.—A. P.

Bangalore, July 22nd.—The Government of Mysore have just passed orders extending the scheme of separation of the Executive from Judicial functions to Chitaldrug district. This means that the scheme has now been brought into operation in the whole state.—A. P

Our correspondent wires under date Dohad, July 22nd:—

Dohad Municipal Elections took place yesterday. on communal basis for the first time eleven seats being assigned to Hindus and nine to Moslems.

COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

MR. BAPTISTA'S AMAZING ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 22.

The Bombay Legislative Council began its work to-day by taking up the question list. Mr. Nariman's one and the only question referred to the Honorary Magistrate, Poona Cantonment, a retired man from the Commissariat Department and asked for his qualifications. Sir Maurice Hayward answered that he possessed the usual qualifications. Mr. Nariman asked whether as in the case of stipendiary Magistrates age limit was not applicable to this person. The answer came: "No." Mr. Nariman pressed his point further, and asked why the age limit was not observed. Sir Maurice asked "Why," Mr. Nariman counter questioned "Why not"; and the House rocked with laughter. The President interposed and told Sir Maurice that he was not to ask questions, but answer them.

NO MORE COAL FROM S. AFRICA.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan's question about South African coal already supplied to the Sukkur Barrage brought that old controversy again before the Council and resulted in a duel between Mr. Cawasji Jehangir on the one hand and Messrs. Nariman, Pradhan and others on the other hand. It was a lively exchange of words and the duel ended in the President's intervention and stopping of further discussion on an old subject—but not before Mr. Cowasji had given an assurance to the Council that he was buying no more South African coal and, was strictly following the undertaking given already.

MR. NARIMAN'S MANLY STAND.

Mr. Nariman's amendment to the Bombay City Municipal Amending Bill was discussed throughout the remainder of the day and the discussion was carried on communal lines, particularly by Mr. Surve and Mr. Bole and as Mr. Baptista said a great deal of dirty linen was washed on the floor of the House. Mr. Nariman made a manly speech full of arguments and he made out a good case in support of the amendment. The members who followed him in support were equally vigorous.

Mr. Jayakar made the speech of the day and at once lifted the whole question from its commonplace to a higher level and discussed the whole thing from a broad standpoint. He asked the House not to be afraid of giving more responsibilities to the Corporation. He did not go into minute details, but generalised broadly and the speech had a great effect. Although the voting strength of Government remained unaltered for obvious reasons, Mr. Nariman stood defeated, but after a great effort. The Bill passed the second reading.

The President informed the Council that he had received a letter asking for the time of meeting to be altered from 2 to 7 to 1 to 6 and he would take the decision of the House on the matter before deciding on it.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Nariman resuming discussion on his amendment to the City of Bombay Municipal Act for empowering the Corporation to make the appointment of the Commissioner said the Corporation was the authority which paid the Commissioner and controlled and instructed him and in practice he was the servant of the Corporation It was a principle well acknowledged by all that whoever paid a servant must have the power of appointment and it was preposterous on the part of Government to claim the power of appointing the Commissioner The Deputy Commissioner was appointed by the Corporation and yet that officer acted for the Commissioner in his absence. The Corporation had never abused this power of appointments and only recently it had renewed the appointments of its European officers like the Engineer and Health Officer The Corporation also had never neglected the interests of the minority and in the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner an able Hindu gentleman was set aside and a Muslim was appointed simply because he was an old officer of the Corporation and until this power was given to the Corporation there could be no real self-Government even in the first city of India. Besides there was always a class of interest between Government and the Corporation and the Commissioner had to carry out the orders of the Corporation which he had hitherto done satisfactorily but he was placed in an embarrassing position and that must be avoided. The Corporation had embarked upon the policies of the Swarajists and Indianisation and in giving effect to their policy there had been several unseemly brawls between the Commissioner and the Corporation. He did not blame the Commissioner because it was only natural for him to support the claims of his own country as the Indians wanted to do theirs The most important point was that Indians had been kept out of this important post in the department of local self-Government in India for the last fifty years and not a single Indian had been appointed to the post. Other Municipalities had the power of appointing their Chief Officers and why should not Bombay have the same powers? The powers were long overdue and must now be given.

AFRAID OF PARTIES.

Mr. A. N. Surve while approving the amendment in principle opposed it in practice. Parties in Municipalities was a novelty in India and in the Bombay Corporation there were several parties and after reading the

(Continued on page 8.)

UNDER ONE FLAG.

MR. KELKAR ON PERSISTENT REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES.

MR. VALLABHAI PATEL SUPPORTS ABOLITION OF YARN FRANCHISE

REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Mr. Vallabbhai Patel and Mr. Kelkar to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	MR. VALLABBHAI PATEL'S REPLIES.	MR. KELKAR'S REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential, will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	No. The present creed is comprehensive enough to accommodate all.	I am already a member of the Congress. I don't think any reasonable politician can object to the present creed. Most of the Moderates and Independents will sign it.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	If the yarn franchise alone comes in the way of unity I would not object to its removal altogether.	I want the yarn franchise to go away and the money contribution alone to remain.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	Save going to the Council myself I would render all possible assistance to the Congress in working out its political programme whatever it may be.	I myself moved the resolution (asking for this change in the political attitude of the Congress, at the Satara P. Conference. The Swarajya party would be glad to have suitable changes made in its programme if such changes can secure unity of all parties.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	Working out the present constructive programme.	Obstruction and non-acceptance of office so long as Provincial Autonomy is not conceded. This policy at any rate till the next elections when the electorate can give any mandate it likes.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	I have no doubt that they will not.	Extra-constitutional agitation has always been helpful in winning national freedom.
(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	I can suggest you nothing except the complete boycott of foreign cloth. A country that is prepared for non-payment of taxes hardly needs contesting elections on that issue or any other issue and the contesting of elections cannot in my opinion prepare the country for non-payment of taxes.	The electorate itself does not want non-payment of taxes immediately. I shall be glad if the electorate will at least give a clear mandate for obstruction and an opposition all round.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	I am committed to Swadeshi for this life.	I do not use foreign cloth.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	Fortunately or unfortunately I am not and am not likely to be an M.L.C., and hence the question does not arise.	It is unnecessary to answer the question so far as I am concerned, for I am an M.L.A., and do not mean to stand for election to the Provincial Council. I would not myself accept office under present conditions.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	I am not likely to be at all disappointed as I was never under the delusion that anything was to come out of these negotiations. I do not believe in vocal protest. There is no royal road to liberty. I would suggest complete concentration on the effective boycott of foreign cloth.	Persistent refusal of supplies as an extreme form of constitutional protest. The King's Government may go on, but it shall not be going on *with* my consent.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	No.	No. The issue of obstruction and refusal of supplies will do for some time as a first preparation.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	It is for the Swarajists to answer this question.	For some items of the programme they are working actively. But even in respect of khaddar they do not lag far behind non-Swarajists.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	Unfortunately, yes. VALLABBHAI J. PATEL. Ahmedabad.	Not too vital to make unity impossible. But some method must be found out to give Moderates and Independents a kind of proportional representation in Congress Committees. N. C. KELKAR. Poona.

ALLIANCE BANK CASE.

MR. MACFADYEAN'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, July 22.

On the resumption of the Alliance Bank case at Guildhall to-day, Sir Courtis Bennet announced that, after consulting the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided to take up the case and be henceforth instructed by the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. MacFadyean, further cross-exmined by Sir Henry Maddocks, said that the Alliance Bank in 1920 took over certain selected portions of the banking business of the Boultons. He knew by June 1921 all circumstances of the case that were to be known then and all circumstances connected with the advance of £610 thousand sterling. Counsel read extracts from the witness' speech to the shareholders of the Alliance Bank on 30th August, 1921, stating that the bank's cash position was very satisfactory. Mr. MacFadyean, replying to questions, said that as far as he knew Robert Boulton placed all he possessed at the disposal of the Alliance Bank, that Moncrieff had given him every facility for clearing up the matters and that Brown was never a director of the Alliance Bank. —Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI'S RESIGNATION.

FALSE STATEMENT.

MADRAS, July 22.

Referring to the statement in the press regarding Mr. Gandhi's note to Pandit Motilal Nehru offering at the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting on the 17th to give up his presidentship of the Congress in favour of the latter. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the Swaraj Party, in the course of a statement to the Press observes that no such note was sent or received by the parties concerned on the dates in question, that at the informal conference of Swarajists and Congressmen when several matters were being discussed, a confidential suggestion was made by Mr. Gandhi to the Swarajists and their leader as to the best way in which he could strengthen their hands in face of the critical situation that had been created and allow them to use the Congress for the whole political programme of the Swarajists under the guidance of Pandit Motilal Nehru and that no suggestion of Mr. Gandhi's resigning his presidentship was either made or discussed.—A.P.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION.

CONFERENCE WITH LORD READING.

LONDON, July 22.

Lord Reading had an hour's informal interview with the Anglo-Indian deputation, headed by Lt-Col. Gidney, who made representations with regard to the disabilities and hardships of the domiciled community in India and was given a patient and sympathetic hearing. It is understood that Lord Reading before his departure hopes to discuss the situation of the domiciled community with Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter's Special.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ramdurg at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Major-General Sir George Cory and Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

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His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Viscountess Goschen and party has returned to Ootacamund from his tour.

SIKH TRIUMPH AT JAITO.

BAN ON AKHAND PATH REMOVED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAITO, July 22.

The ban on Akhand Path and the pilgrimage of Gurdwara Gangsar was at last removed yesterday after a long and arduous struggle lasting for 22 months. Shahidi Jathas in a triumphant imposing procession, attended by musical bands and headed by the Canadian Shahidi Jatha, entered the Gurdwara Gangsar at 2-35 p.m. yesterday without any hindrance. No condition was offered nor were the Jathas molested in any way. Three simultaneous Akhand Paths were started yesterday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer was offered by the Jathedars at Akal Takht. No restriction is placed on the pilgrims except that no one is allowed to go to Jaito, Mandi and a village without permission. It was a most impressive spectacle and was witnessed by a large concourse of visitors. It presented a scene after a war and the arrival of the jatha resembled the entry of a triumphant army into a conquered city.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

TEST SUIT TO BE FILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 22.

I understand that a test suit will be filed in the Madras High Court next week questioning the validity of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, and that Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar ex-Advocate-General, has been engaged on behalf of the plaintiffs. It will be remembered that when the Bill was returned to the Legislative Council in a recommended form by His Excellency the Governor, objections were raised as to the competency of a new Council examining only some of the provisions of the Bill, while the original Bill had been passed by another Council. But they were over ruled by the President of the Council. This will be raised as one of the main points in the plaint.

COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

Corporation proceedings he did not know whether the Corporation should be given the power of appointing the Commissioner. The quorum in the Corporation was only 20 and 15 members could, if they desired dispense with the services of the Municipal Commissioner, he said.

Sir V. Dabholkar opposing said in 1920 the Corporation supported the appointment because there were no party feelings. Why had not the present Corporation dismissed the Commissioner if as Mr. Nariman had said he was acting against its wishes?

Mr. Nariman said because Sir V. Dabholkar was there.

Sir V. Dabholkar said had it not been for his presence in the Corporation the traditions of the old Corporation would not have been maintained. (Ironical cheers). In the case of the appointment of the last Deputy Commissioner Muslims had voted for him and the other party had supported them.

Mr. Hussenbhoy challenged the statement.

Mr. S. K. Bole, while in favour of the powers being given to the Corporation, said unless there was a sufficient number of members belonging to the backward classes on the Corporation the powers should not be conceded to that body; otherwise the powers were likely to be abused. Even minor appointments were made on communal lines, Parsis voting for their own man, Gujratis voting for a Gujrati and Muslims for a Muslim candidate. That was not proper.

Mr. G. K. Mavalankar said if the Progressives thought that things were going wrong in the Corporation they must get a majority. I instead of joining hand with the reactionaries and thus making themselves reactionaries why did the Progressive not go to the electorate and join a majority and pay Swarajists in their own coin instead of joining reactionaries?

Mr. Nikeljay opposed.

SHAM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Dr. M. B. Velker supporting said the resolution of the Corporation that it did not want the powers of appointment was sprung upon it and was passed by a fluke vote. The attendance was only of 5 2 or 5 4 members out of 104 and the opinion was not therefore the opinion of the whole Corporation. It was a democratised Corporation and must have the Commissioner fully under its control. The Commissioner was vested with all the executive powers and was almost independent of the Corporation and as long as that existed local self-Government was a sham in this country. He gave as an example the Commissioner's favouritism to Messrs Braithwaite and Company at the cost of the Corporation. Even the subordinate officers like the Executive Engineer wrote to that firm that their claims against the Corporation were just without the permission of the Corporation. He assured the Council that the Corporation was not guided by communal bias.

Mr. S. S. Dev supporting said in their quarrels they were giving powers to a third party.

A SORRY SHOW.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi doubted from the trend of the discussion whether he was in the reformed Council and whether they had made any progress at all. They had made a very sorry show, he thought. To say that they were not in a position to appoint the Chief Executive Officer on party lines meant they were not fit to exercise even ordinary civic rights. If the Corporation was not to appoint the Executive Officer because there were parties then the only remedy was to appoint a Government officer to carry on the administration of the Municipality and do away with the Corporation altogether and if after 50 years they were not fit to appoint a Commissioner then they had better abolish local self-Government.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai fully agreed with Sir V. Dabholker that he was preserving the old traditions of the Corporation but what did he know of Bombay except Walkeshwar and other fashionable places? That was why the Corporation was democratised, said Mr. Dadubhai.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Laji supporting said the reason why the Corporation had now decided not to have the power of appointing the Commissioner was because the meeting was held not on an ordinary day but on an odd day like Friday when the attendance was only 50 to 60. He asked whether it was a fair judgment of the Corporation which consisted of 106 members. There were only 20 to 30 members in favour of the proposition out of 106 members and he asked whether it could be a just opinion. If Sir V. Dabholker was disgusted with the Corporation why did he hang on to his nominated seat instead of leaving it? Again the discussion was taken up as an urgent item and not on an ordinary day but it appeared to him that while Sir V. Dabholker wanted progressive majority both wanted wanted a backward class majority for the power to be given. Was it possible to happen, he asked.

BOGEY OF GOVT. GUARANTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla wanted to know why the Corporation which wanted the power in 1921 had delayed the matter until the end of last year and then replied to Government. The Corporation said it did no twant to have the power while Mr. Nariman wanted it and the speaker did not know what was the real opinion of the Corporation. Besides he objected to the clause of a majority of three-fourths of members present at a meeting for discussing the Commissioner instead of 64 members. They would remember that 20 members was the quorum for a meeting and it was admitted by some members that there was a little manoeuvring also in these matters and was it fair to remove the Commissioner with such a small majority. When there were parties in the Corporation the Commissioner was likely to be removed every now and then. In no other country did the Commissioner hold such a unique position as under the Bombay Act. The framers of the Act had taken every precaution to see that the Commissioner was not made an autocrat. He was responsible for the whole administration and for the carrying out of the whole Act. If the Swaraj Party had not removed the Commissioner when he had gone wrong then they were not carrying out their duty properly.

Mr. Jayakar said there was no Swaraj Party in the Corporation.

Mr. Hidayatulla said there was very little difference between the two parties. The Swarajists could move a vote of censure against the Commissioner and if they did it no self-respecting officer could remain there. Mr. Nariman wanted power without responsibility and that was not proper. They ought to remember that Government was guaranteeing the loans if the Corporation and they must have some control. The Calcutta Executive Officer did not possess the powers of the Commissioner. If the Commissioner were appointed by a particular party he would not carry on his duties impartially as he ought to.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF PARTIES.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said there was only a Nationalist Party in the Corporation, a majority of whom were Swarajists. Not being a member of that party he was in a position to put before the Council the broad aspect of the question. He was afraid too much heat and too much atmosphere of the Corporation were imported into the discussion. If it was said that patronage was extended to candidates on communal or party lines then *a priori* the step in the right direction was to give more powers to the Corporation. The amendment was a step in the right direction. Mr. Justice Telang had said that the bare ideal of local self-Government was to have a strong and powerful executive coupled with a watchful Corporation giving full vent to its good sense. The Council was proceeding with great caution along lines of representative Government

It was said, continued Mr. Jayakar, that because there were parties in the Corporation the powers should not be given to it. But what was that party? It consisted of members who anticipated future events and were wiser beyond their generation. It was more violent and its members had organised themselves and was in the field sooner than their compatriots would be five years hence. The way to do away with nepotism in the parties was not to deny their power, but to organise other parties in opposition. Even the Bombay Government was not afraid of parties and if the Englishmen were not afraid of it why should they be afraid of their own people? The Government said there were parties but they must trust them. If men like Mr. H. P. Mody would merely forsake their leisure and organise themselves he was sure that Mr. Patel's party would be opposed by an equally strong party. What would happen if those powers were given? Let them assume they would adopt Tammany Hall methods and there would be the worst kind or corruption going on. What was the remedy for it? Not to withhold powers from the Corporation but to organise an opposing party; for out of these struggles truth was sure to emerge. The remedy lay in going forward and not backward. How long were Government going to watch over the Corporation? He was ashamed that in this discussion no Englishman with all their long administrative experience had taken part but only Indians were wrangling over the matter of the appointment of Commissioner. What would they do when they won Swaraj? When Mr. Patel came into power curious prognostications were made by the Anglo-Indian papers and they were told that Bombay would not be Bombay and yet he was a great favourite with the Executive and the Commissioner wanted his tenure to be renewed because as a practical Englishman he knew that Mr. Patel could get things done and Mr. Baptista had passed glorious encomiums on him. Their ways lay through these discords and he wanted every body to organise himself.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani thought the clause about three-fourths mjoarity was a dangerous one and he moved an amendment that the Corporation could only dismiss the Commissioner with a majority of 64 votes. Mr. Nariman accepted the amendment.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said there were two parties in the Corporation and both were sometimes progressing in the direction of their tails and he was a democrat and years ago he had advocated the transfer of all power to Indians but he opposed the amendment. He was sorry the debate was carried on a very low level and there was washing dirty linen in the public. But he wanted a higher model than the Calcutta one. Sir Phirozeshah wanted a powerful executive without divided responsibility and could they get a powerful executive when the Commissioner was appointed by the Corporation? Could a Commissioner with 3,000 rupees per month be expected to be independent if he were appointed by the party in power in the Corporation? He would even give larger powers than were asked for but for that purpose they would have to improve the constitution of the Corporation and not till then should they have those powers.

Mr. H. J. Lawrence said that the liabilities of the Corporation were about 20 crores and with the transfer of the Improvement Trust they would be increased by another 20 crores. The appointment was at present made by the minister responsible to the Council and it would be unwise to do away with that arrangement. Government could not dissociate themselves from that responsibility. Solely on the financial point he asked the members to consider their responsibility in the matter as they might be seriously affected if they departed from the present arrangement.

Mr. Nariman replying could not understand the attitude of Mr. Baptista whom they had looked upon since their school days not only as a democrat but as a demagogue. He denied they were guided by communal considerations in making appointments as witness the case of the Deputy Commissioner and Secretary to the Schools Committee.

After the minister had briefly replied the motion was rejected, 31 voting for and 64 against.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

ANOTHER EDITOR.

We understand that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani left Bombay for Allahabad on Tuesday evening. The "Indian Daily Mail" yesterday appears under the editorship of Mr. E. P. Menon. It is reported a difference of opinion had arisen between Mr. J. B. Petit, the proprietor and Mr. Chintamani over the attitude of the paper on the question of labour crisis in the Mill Industry.

"JAPANESE COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure and equal admiration your series of articles on the Japanese competition. If the Japanese have organised themselves as you claim for them they must inspire love and admiration. If what is said about the ill treatment of Labour in Japan is true, we very much regret their plight, but they have the consolation that they are sweating not for foreigners but for their country. After all from your articles it is clear that advantage of cheap Labour is not great when compared with industrial and banking organization of the great Japanese Empire. They combine all their energies and we can only bite our lips in impotent envy. They co-ordinate all their efforts while in our country the Government pulls economic strings in fifteen directions, and our industry is tottering to the ridicule of the whole world. Whilst Japan helps the industry, the 'Indian' Government or what passes for such stifles it by such imposition as Excise Duty.

I think the moral of your articles is that we should heartily be shamed of our political servitude. We can do what the Japanese are doing if we had self-government, and all our impeachment of Japan is at bottom undiluted rage against *Indian* Government.

And where are our millowners, and what are they doing? I am sorry I asked these questions as I know that they are doing nothing, they will do nothing, and they can do nothing. They are magnified 'faineants'—Yours. etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

POONA'S SUPPORT TO MR. PRADHAN.

POONA CITY, July 22.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona organised by the Deccan Sabha and presided over by Professor Kale last evening passed a resolution giving wholehearted support to Mr. Pradhan's Local Option Bill. The resolution also appealed to the Governor not to withhold his previous sanction to the Bill and urged the Legislative Council to pass it in due course. The speakers included Mr. Lavate, Rev. Lacnicol, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Fergusson and Mr. Pradhan, who explained the main provisions of his bill. —A. P.

OUR RAJPUTANA LETTER

MR. ANDREW'S MESSAGE

BRAVE DAUGHTERS OF RAJASTHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, July 20.

On hearing of Mr. Pathik's sentence, Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following message to the people of Rajasthan through the "Tarun Rajasthan":—

"I am deeply grieved to hear the news that Mr. Pathik is not yet to be released. But this should not discourage or dishearten any of you. You must carry on his sacred work of trying to free the different parts of Rajputana, by peaceful and non-violent means from the illegal slavery of Begar. None of you must, in any way, relax your efforts. I trust that you will find leaders to carry on the struggle until this wicked system is ended. Remember that it is regarded, in all civilized countries, as a great and cruel wrong to have to submit to forced labour of any kind whatever. When, therefore, officers force you against your will to do work that you do ont wish to do, you should always protest and either claim definitely wages for the work done. or if wages are refused, then if you have courage, you yourselves should refuse to do the work. Only by passive resistance can this undoubted evil of forced labour be done away with in future. If any of you are able for his courage, and I am sure that it will meet with its true reward, and help to set your countrymen free from the wrong itself which is being done. Remember that in British India all forced labour is now practically done away with. Therefore, in resisting forced labour by peaceful and passive means, you are only carrying out what has been already accomplished in British India and you are not doing anything unlawful."

DHAR STATE.

Dhar is a first class state in Central India Agency. It is fortunate in having a ruler who has at least succeeded in having a contented peasantry. His officers have, however, failed to keep up their

MR. PATHIK.

master's credit, on account of some acts of both omission and commission. There has lately been considerable agitation in the leading papers o Rajasthan, namely the "Tarun Rajasthan" and the "Karmvir", against the repressive policy of the Diwan, Mr Chotey Lal Chandel, a citizen of the Dhar State and ex-secretary of the Indore Congress Committee, was the leader of the agitation. Mr. Chandel while acknowledging the benevolence of the ruler and expressing his loyalty towards him charged the Dewan with partiality towards men of his caste in public appointments, persecution of even Khadi workers, and prohibition of public meetings in the State. Mr. Chandel further alleged that the Dewan was responsible for the maladministration of the Dhar municipality, want of efficient light in the capital and the inadequacy of indeginous element in the public services. These allegations though never publicly challenged by the Dewan, seem to have displeased the latter. Consequently Mr. Chandel, when he entered the Dhar state on the 14th July for the announced purpose of an interview with the Maharaja, was arrested under the orders of the Dewan. It is reported that he was not treated by the police properly. The charges against Mr. Chandel are not yet known. But there is bound to be unrest in the popular mind against such arbitrary actions.

BRAVE DAUGHTERS OF RAJASTHAN.

It is a matter of pride for Rajasthan to have brave ladies who remind her of a braver past. One of these ladies is Srimati Parvati Devi, the wife of Mr. Chotey Lal Chandel. The following letter which she has addressed to the Maharaja and Maharani of Dhar will show her spirit:—

"My congratulations to your Highness and to my husband on his arrest! If it is a sin to love one's motherland and tell the truth, it is my prayer to our Highness to accord my husband the highest punishment. To the Almighty I pray to give my husband strength to bear hardship. Long live your Highness!" Braver and more generous words than these are seldom heard!

Another lady equally brave is Srimati Kalavati Devi, the wife of Swami Gyananand who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Rutlam State. This lady has now been similarly sentenced on a similar charge. She is the first woman to be sentenced on a political charge in an Indian State. All honour to her! It is reported that there were no standing orders of prohibition against her entry into Rutlam.

NARSINGH-GARH.

Narsingharh is a small State in the Central India Agency, with an annual income of about seven lacs. And yet the Dewan is drawing an annual salary of Rs. 22,000, allowances and other expenses apart. He is a Britisher. Among the facilities he enjoys in the State is residence in the guest house which is sitiated on a public road carrying considerable traffic. This disturbs the calmness of the Dewan's residence and the road is consequently closed for the greater par of the year. Of course, the convenience of the public is the least thing to be regarded. But establishing a Moplah Colony in the Andamans, a policy calculated to ruin and banish innocent Khadi. The "Tarun Rajasthan" reports two instances of the Dewan's prejudice against Khadi. Pandit Gopi Lal Sharma was dismissed from his post of teachership in the Narsinghar School because, as the Dewan's order said, Mr. Sharma, "wore Khadi, carried on correspondence with seditionists against the British Government and interfered in state matters." Mr. Sharma was also asked to leave Narsingharh without delay. One wonders how these ways of the Dewan are liked by the Maharani Regent, who not only wears Khadder and spins regularly, but is also said to observe national days!

ANIMALS OF THE PAST.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends took place on Wednesday.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the meeting:—

34 new members were elected since the last meeting.

Mr. P.M.D.Sanderson, the Honorary Secretary, drew the attention of the members present to the improvements that had been made in the Galleries of the Natural History Section, Prince of Wales' Museum. A recent audition to the Mammal Gallery is a beautifully mounted example of the Kashmir Stag presented by Col. Burton and set up in the Society's Laboratory. The Kashmir Stag makes perhaps one of the grandest trophies that is possible to obtain in India and the specimen exhibited carries a very fine spread of horns. The Curator has been doing his best to improve the lighting and ventilating arrangement in the gallaries. The exhibits suffered very greatly from cross lighting and reflections, but by screening off the lower portions of the windows and cutting off direct light a great improvement has been effected. A notable addition to the Bird Gallery is a resting group of Night Herons. Night Herons are quite common birds in Bombay, but they are not generally seen as they fly after dark. During July and August they breed in colonies on large trees and there are quite a number of such colonies in Bombay. The group in the Museum faithfully reproduces the nesting site of a pair of night Herons. The parent birds and young are shown while a young night Heron in immature plumage occupies the background. The group is one of a series which the Curator hopes to prepare to illustrate the nesting habits of Indian Birds. Those present inspected a very fine Bison which was mounted for one of the members of the Society by Mr. McCann in the Society's Laboratory.

ANIMALS OF THE PAST.

Mr. Prater the Curator, gave an interesting Lantern Lecture on "Animals of the Past" illustrated by a series of very fine slides. The Lecturer after explaining how fossils came to be formed, proceeded to trace the history of animal life from the earliest known fossil forms to those of more recent origin. He explained that the earliest known fossils were those of highly developed animals and that all traces of the lower organisms which preceded them had been lost. He explained how the earth and the seas were ruled by successive races of creatures who hold sway for a certain period and then perished and became extinct. Thus in the sea the bony armoured fish gave place to the shark and these in turn gave way to the great Marine reptiles. These had their day of several thousand years and then perished. The Lecturer illustrated the earliest known type of fossil birds and showed that in their structure, particularly in the earlier type Birds show evident traces of their reptilian ancestry. He came finally to the last group of animals the mammals which culminated in man. The Lecturer referred to the various animals which were co-existed with man in primitive times. Among these where the Horse, the Mammoth and the Reindeer. The Mammoth he explained was probably the great grea grandsire of the modern Asiatic Elephant and we could trace the ancestry of the elephant back through a series of stages to the earliest known form the Meretherium a small pig like animal with a long bony face and quite normal teeth.

The question as to why animals became extinct was a very very difficult one to answer. In some cases a species did not become extinct at all. It was merely replaced by other species more adapted to survive in changing conditions. Then there were creatures like the gigantic extinct reptiles, who were so highly specialised that they were unable to respond to conditions of change however slight and so they perished and yet again we have creatures like the great marine reptiles who were quite as adapted to their condition of life as our whales are to-day and yet these died out—why? we do not know. It was formerly customary to ascribe the extinction of creatures to great catastrophies such as, earthquakes, volcano erruptions etc., but it is conceded that these must have been purely local in their effect. Man has however been a great instrument in the extermination of many species. He destroys animals takes away their food and cuts down their forests and literally drives them out of existence but at the same time we must remember that the greatest change took place that long before man even came into existence. These are some of the various explanations put forward but it must be remembered that they are merely conjectures. Man is an animal that wants to know the why and wherefore of everything and he cannot rest content until he has formulated some theory to explain the many problems before him and hence from his knowledge of apparent fact he formulates a theory to explain the extinction of various creatures who have been pitted against one another in that ceaseless struggle from existence which has waged since the dawn of time.

RECENT STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS.

MR. SHROFF JUSTIFIES ASSOCIATION'S ACTION.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has issued a lengthy statement reviewing the events which led to the recent crisis on the local Stock Exchange and its aftermath. Mr. Shroff justifies the "emergency measures" taken "in the interests of the *bonafide* public" and "in order to avoid depression which is always followed by panic and to have a smooth settlement." Mr. Shroff admits that "the present crisis no doubt beats all past records" and asserts that "though greater in magnitude and suffering of members it was less rigorous and disastrous in its effects to the public". He says, his Association is now seriously considering what steps should be taken to reduce the evil consequences of such crisis of they recur in future.

Mr. Shroff reiterates the brokers' objections to the recommendations of the majority report of the Atlay Committee and in the end appeals to Government. "In justice to my Association that instead of making any private enquiries they should take steps to find out publicly who were responsible for the present crisis, whether bulls or bears, whether the members of the Association or outsiders. How much the public has suffered and how much members of my Association who were not in any way connected with the corner have innocently lost!

"It is always very difficult to get such correct and exact information from private enquiries scarcely independent and disinterested. A public enquiry should be conducted in co-operation with the Association by one of the officers of the Government specially appointed for the purpose with power to summon witnesses and examine books, and well conversant with the intricacies and technicalities of the Stock Exchange and its methods of business. I would venture to suggest the name of Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., as the right and proper person, as he had an opportunity to study the subject as a secretary to the Atlay Committee and his ability and particular knowledge of the subject and experience apart from his judicial impartiality gained during the enquiry would be of great service both to the Government and the Association."

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

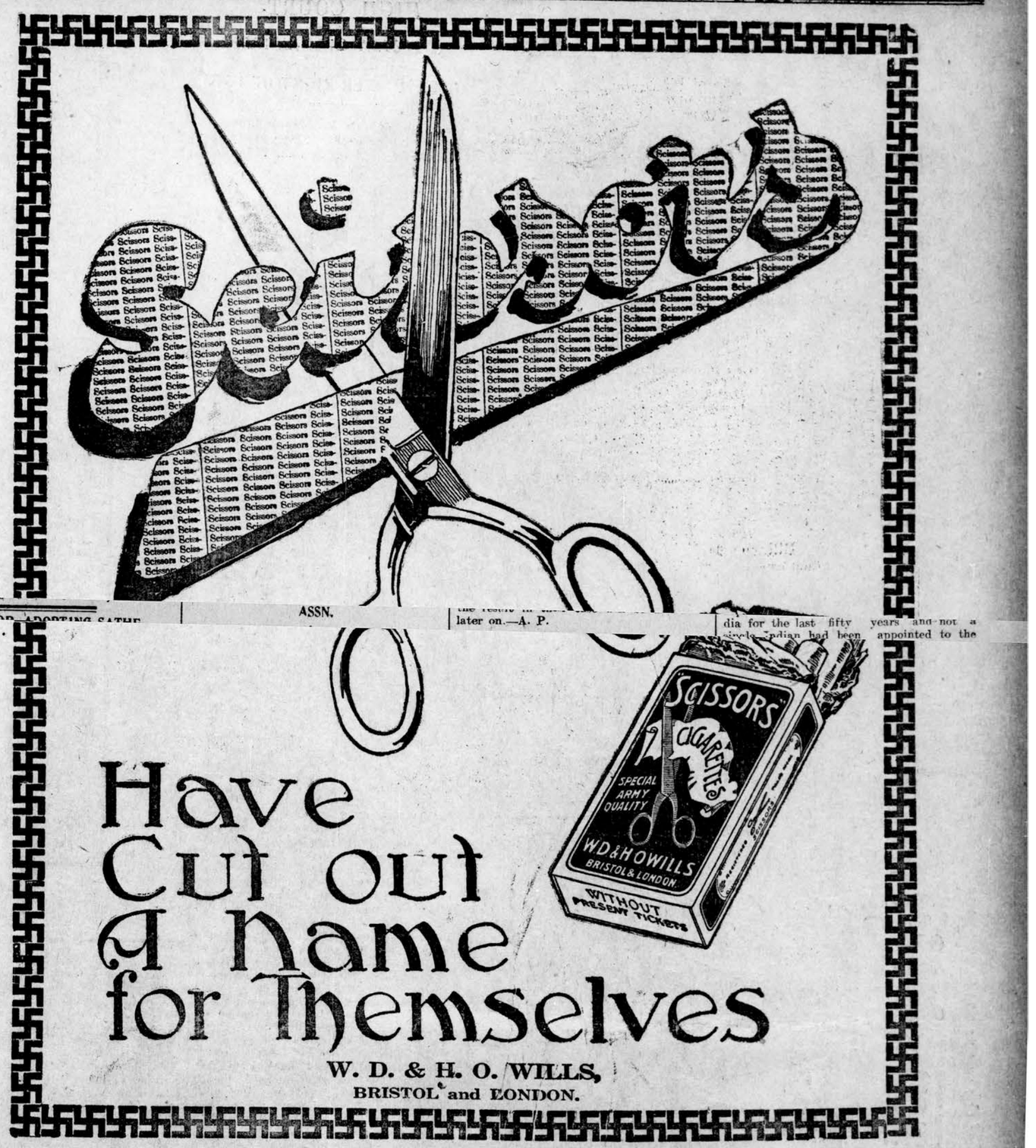
NEW MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on Wednesday, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. Jivraj Nensey, the Secretary, read the report of the working of the Association for the ninth year, which was duly adopted.

The following members compose the new Managing Committee:—Mr. Lalji Naranji (President), Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola (Vice-Presilents), Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Meyer Nissim, Ishwardas Luxmichand, Jamnadas Mehta, Heerji Waljee, Vithaldas Damodardas Govindji, Jehangir Boman-Behram, Luxmidas Dhaga,, R. M. Chinoy, Husseinbhai A. Lalji and Ranchodas Gandhi. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat were elected as Hon. Joint Secretaries.

A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue of "The Chronicle."



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APPLY TO

THE LALITHA PARAMESWARI SANNADHI.

Santhanagopalapuram, Villupuram P. O., S. INDIA.

HIGH COURT

BOHRA CEMETERY

DISPUTE OVER RIGHT OF USE

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crump)

Alibhai Adamji Peerbhoy and another ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Roshanally Mahomedally Rangwalla and others ..... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs for a declaration that they were entitled to use the cemetery of the Borah community at Mount Road, Mazagaon as a place for the burial of their dead and to enter the same for all lawful purposes connected with the burial of the dead and for an order and injunction against the defendants from preventing them from entering the said cemetery.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Engineer appeared for the Plaintiffs. Mr D. F. Mulla with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that by an instrument dated the 28th of May 1908 the Municipal Corporation of Bombay granted to Adamji Peerbhoy and several others, members of the Dawoodi Section of the Borah Community, who were chosen as a Committee for the purpose of the said grant, a piece of land admeasuring 19328 square yards and buildings thereon, situate at Mount Road, Mazagaon for the purpose of being used by the Borah Community as a place for the burial of their dead. By the said deed the Committee covenanted to hold the said land and buildings in trust for the use of the burial of the dead of the Borah Community and they made themselves responsible for the proper management and up-keep of the said burial ground. The said cemetery had since been managed by a Committee and vacancies occurring in the said Committee had always been filled up by appointments made by the continuing members.

During the course of the last five years Sirdar Syedna Taher Saifuddin, the Head Priest of the Dawoodi Borahs from time to time declared that he had severed his connection with certain Dawoodi Borahs. In July 1917 the Head Priest made several declarations of having severed his connection with certain Dawoodi Borahs amongst whom were the plaintiffs. These persons were members of the said Committee and the survivours of them were still members of the said Committee and in spite of the said declarations against them they continued to remain on the Committee and manage the said cemetery.

Some of those persons with whom the Head Priest had severed his connection died on various dates after July 1917 and they were duly buried in the said cemetery. On 27th July 1922 one Abdulhusein Noorbhai Motiwala died. Three years prior to his death the Head Priest had severed his connection. The said Motiwala was previous to his death also a member of the said Committee. On his death his corpse was taken to the said cemetery to be buried, but a number of Dawoodi Borahs obstructed his burial. It was not until after the assistance of the Police was obtained that the burial was allowed to take place.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants were some of the leaders who had obstructed the said burial. The mob which had collected at the cemetery declared their intention of forcibly preventing in future the burial of the dead bodies of any Dawoodi Borah with whom the Head Priest had severed his connection.

The plaintiff submitted that they were entitled to use the cemetery as a place for the burial of their dead and that unless the defendants were restrained by an order and injunction of the Court, they would repeat and continue the wrongful acts complained of.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendants 2 and 3 by their written statement stated that the cemetery was expressly granted for being used as a burial ground by members of only the Dawoodi section of the Borah Community. They further stated that the cemetery was sold to the Dawoodi Borah community by the Bombay Municipality and the same was vested according to the tenets of the Dawoodi Boran religion and belief in the Mullaji Saheb.

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs were members of the Dawoodi Borah Community.

They said that since 1917 the plaintiffs ceased to be members of the Dawoodi Borah Community.

The plaintiffs had challenged and denied the rights of the Mullaji Saheb and refused to recognise and acknowledge him as the *Daee-ul-Mutlak* of the said community. Such recognition being one of the cardinal tenets of the religious belief of the Dawoodi Borah Community and the plaintiffs were excommunicated in 1911 and thereafter they ceased to be members of the Dawoodi Borah Community.

The defendants also stated according to the tenets of the religious belief of the said community, the dead body even of a member of Dawoodi Borah Community could not be buried in the said cemetery without the express permission of the Mullaji Saheb or his authorised deputy.

They further stated that according to the religious belief and usage of the said community the cemetery which was held as a very sacred property, would be desorated if the plaintiffs and other excommunicated Borahs were allowed to be buried or if they were allowed to enter it.

With reference to the burial of some of the excommunicated Borahs, the defendants said that they were buried either surreptitiously or in spite of the emphatic protests of the Dawoodi Borahs.

With reference to the burial of the said Abdulhusein Noorbhoy Motiwala, the defendants stated that when it became known that the said Motiwala was going to be buried in the said cemetery, the religious feelings of the community were greatly aroused and number of Dawoodi Borahs went to the cemetery and on their explaining to the Police the whole situation, the Police gave an undertaking on behalf of the other side that in future they would have to make arrangements for their burial in another cemetery. It was on this undertaking and with a view to avoid further trouble that the said Motiwala was allowed to be buried in the said cemetery.

The plaintiffs had now filed this suit in order to get over the undertaking given on their behalf by the Police.

The defendants submitted that by reason of their being excommunicated, the plaintiffs ceased to be members of the Dawoodi Borah Community and they were not entitled to make use of the said cemetery and therefore, the suit should be dismissed with costs.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

When the case came for further hearing on Wednesday, his Lordship suggested that it would be better if the parties tried to come to a settlement in the matter. Counsel on both sides then had some consultations with their clients, after which they desired postponement till this morning, which was agreed to by his Lordship.

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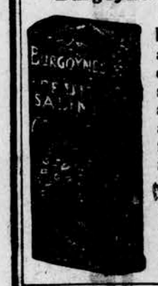

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BIJAPUR NOTES.

MIS-LOCATED COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, July 20.

There is a stir in Karnatak in connection with the Andhra University Bill to be placed before the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council as the Bill embodies a clause for establishing the centre of the new University at Bellery which is a Kanarese District. Sjt. Krishnarao Mudwedkar of Dharwar came here specially to explain the situation.

Under the auspices of Karnatak Unification Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur was held on the 19th instant under the Presidentship of Rao Saheb Halakatti. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This meeting of the citizens of Bijapur looks with surprise and alarm at the proposal to establish the centre of the Andhra University at Bellary which is a Kanarese District and is of opinion that it should not be established at Bellery. It assures their fullest support to the people of Bellery in efforts against the aforesaid proposal which is an insidious attempt to encroach upon the literature and culture of Karnatak. The meeting requests the members of the Madras Legislative Council in general and the representatives of Madras Karnatak Districts in particular to oppose this attempt at encroachment upon the language and culture of a sister Province. The President was authorised to send the resolution to all concerned. Rao Saheb Halakatti is his speech to unite for the advancement of Kannad language and culture.

Sjt. Belur Keshavdas of Mysore visited this place recently. He performed Kirtans at various places in the city and attracted large numbers. His Kanarese Kirtans demonstrated the potency and beauty of the Kanerese language. He was given a purse on behalf of the citizens. He left Bijapur for Sholapur and Poona.

"KHAR MODEL SUBURB."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the Development Department through the medium of your paper the following difficulties experienced by those at present residing in the above Developed Area and what I state below can be ascertained on making enquiries.

The left hand road leading from Khar station to the Godebunder road by the side of the tank has no street lamp from where the road branches off in two till it meets the above main road and requires lighting up badly if not it may be a hunting ground for ruffians to molest passers by returning home late.

The water supplied in the above area is metered and it is not understood why the supply is cut off by 6-30 p. m. I have installed a shower bath in my house and can hardly make use of it in the evenings when I get home from work. I do not see the necessity of closing the main at all when every drop of water is paid for. It would be a different matter if the water was supplied without a meter. With the authorities concerned kindly look into this and put matters right.—Yours etc.

"NEWCOMER".

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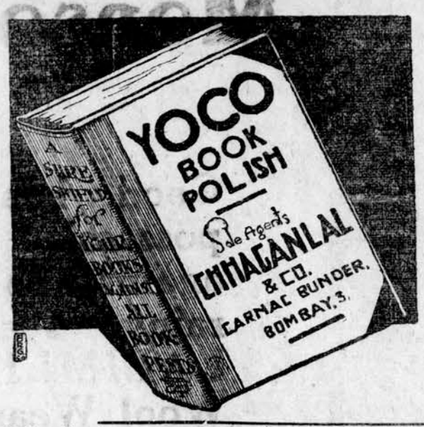

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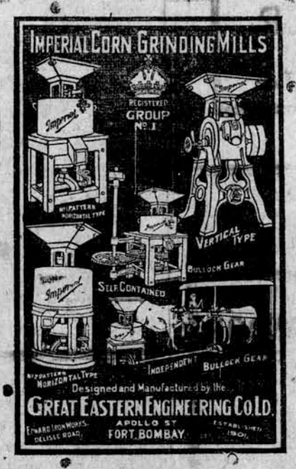

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